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[From the Atlantic Monthly for January.]

DOROTHY Q.

A FAMILY PORTRAIT.

Grandmother's mother: her age, I guess,
Thirteen summers, or something less;
Girlish bust, but womanly air.
Smooth, square forehead with unrolled hair,
Lips that lover has never kissed,
Taper fingers and slender wrist,
Hanging sleeves of stiff brocade—
So they painted the little maid.

On her hand a parrot green
Sits unmoving and broods serene,
Hold up the canvas full in view—
Look! there's a rent the light shines through,
Dark with a century's fringe o' dust—
That was a Red-Coat's rapier thrust!
Such is the tale the lady old
Dorothy's daughter's daughter told.

Who the painter was none may tell—
One whose best was not over well:
Hard and dry, it must be confessed,
Flat as a rose that has long been pressed;
Yet in her cheek the hues are bright,
Dainty colors of red and white;
And in her slender shape are seen
Hint and promise of stately mien.

Look not on her with eye of scorn—
Dorothy Q. was a lady born!
Ay! since the galloping Normans came,
England's annals have known her name;
And still to the three-hilled rebel town
Dear is that ancient name's renown,
For many a civic wreath they won
The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.

O Damsel Dorothy! Dorothy Q.
Strange is the gift that I owe to you;
Such a gift as never a king
Save to daughter or son might bring—
All my tenure of heart and hand,
All my title to house and land;
Mother and sister and child and wife
And joy and sorrow and death and life!

What if a hundred years ago
Those close-shut lips had answered No
When forth the tremulous question came
That cost the maiden her Norman name,
And under the folds that look so still
The bodice swelled with the bosom's thrill?
Should I be I, or would it be
One-tenth another to nine-tenths me?

Soft is the breath of a maiden's YES;
Not the light gossamer stirs with less;
But never a cable that holds so fast
Through all the battles of wave and blast,
And never an echo of speech or song
That lives in the babbling air so long!
There were tones in the voice that whispered then
You may hear to-day in a hundred men!

O lady and lover, how faint and far
Your images hover—and here we are,
Solid and stirring in flesh and bone—
Edward's and Dorothy's—all their own—
A goodly record for time to show
Of a syllable spoken so long ago!
Shall I blame you, Dorothy, for forgive,
For the little whisper that bade me live?

It shall be a blessing, my little maid!
I will heal the stab of the Red-Coat's blade,
And freshen the gold of the tarnished frame,
And guild with a rhyme your household name;
So you shall smile on us brave and bright
As first you greeted the morning's light,
And live undoubted by woes and fears
Through a second youth of a hundred years.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

MY BABES IN THE WOOD.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

I know a story fairer, dimmer, sadder,
Than any story printed in your books.
You are so glad? It will not make you gladder;
Yet listen with your pretty restless looks.

"Is it a Fairy Story?" Well, half fairy—
At least it dates far back as fairies do,
And seems to me as beautiful and airy;
Yet half, perhaps the fairy half, is true.

You had a baby sister and a brother,
Two very dainty people, rosy white,
Sweeter than all things else except each other!
Older yet younger—gone from human sight.

And I who loved them, and shall love them ever,
And think with yearning tears how each light hand
Crept toward bright bloom and berries—I shall never
Know how I lost them. Do you understand?

Poor silly little golden heads! I think I missed them
First in some dreamy, piteous, doubtful way;
But when and where with lingering lips I kissed them,
My gradual parting, I can never say.

Sometimes I fancy that they may have perished
In shadowy quiet of wet rocks and moss,
Near paths whose view my pebbles I have cherished,
For their small sakes, since my great bitter loss.

I fancy, too, that they were so fitly covered
By robins out of apple trees they knew,
Whose nursing wings in far home sunshine hovered,
Before the timid world had dropped the dew.

Their names were—what yours are. At this you wonder.
Their pictures are—your own as you have seen;
And my tired buried darlings, hidden under
Lost leaves—why, it is your dead Selves I mean!

HERO TO LEANDER.

[*Suppressed by Alfred Tennyson, since his Edition of* 1830.]

Oh go not yet, my love,
The night is dark and vast;
The white moon is hid in her heaven above,
And the waves crash high and fast.
Oh! kiss me, kiss me once again,
Lest thy kiss should be the last.
Oh! kiss me ere we part;
Grow closer to my heart,
My heart is warmer surely than the bosom of the main.
O joy! O bliss of kisses!
My heart of hearts art thou.
Come bathe me with thy kisses,
My eyelids and my brow.
Hark how the wind rain hisses;
And the loud sea roars below.

Thy heart beats through thy rosy limbs,
So gladly doth it stir;
Thy eye in drops of gladness swims,
I have bathed thee with the pleasant myrrh;
Thy locks are dripping balm;
Thou shalt not wander hence to-night,
I'll stay thee with my kisses.
To-night the roaring brine
Will rend thy golden tresses;
The ocean with the morrow light
Will be both blue and calm;
And the billows will embrace thee with a kiss as soft as thine.

No Western odors wander
On the black and moaning sea,
And when thou art dead, Leander,
My soul must follow thee!
Oh go not yet my love,
Thy voice is sweet and low;
The deep salt wave breaks in above
Those marble steps below.
The turret-stairs are wet
That lead into the sea.
Leander! go not, yet.
The pleasant stars have set:
Oh! go not, go not yet,
Or I will follow thee.

LIFE IN DEATH.

The legend I am about to relate dates back to the period when the castle of Scharfenstein was in the possession of Baron Anton Eselwicke. His wife, the Lady Shroeder, had been for a long time in declining health. The baron and his lady had been long married, and their union had been as happy as is possible in this world. The latter was still young: she had been beautiful; and during her malady her husband had remained day and night by her bedside. During the latter period of her illness her sufferings were less acute, but her fainting fits became more frequent and longer. Upon recovering from one of those she begged her husband to bring her the gold chain and locket enclosing her hair, which he had given her before their marriage. This she hung around her neck, and solaced her weary and painful hours by contemplating it, and by force of the association of the ideas it excited, living again in times gone by.

One evening she beckoned the Baron Anton, who was sitting in her chamber, to her side, and said:

"Reach me your hand, dear husband. I am growing worse; I feel that I am sinking, and death appears to be hovering about my couch. If this be nothing more than womanly timidity, bear it, dearest, for my sake, and give me courage by staying with me throughout this weary night of pain and suffering."

"Be comforted, my love," replied the Lord of Scharfenstein; "this weakness is common enough. Cheer up; you will be better in the morning, in the meanwhile, I will not stir from your side. You will talk to me in a different manner when, after a refreshing slumber, I shall show you the glorious sunlight stealing over the distant hills. I see even now your eyes are closing. Compose yourself, therefore, and strive to sleep."

The chamber was hushed, and the patient lay still and seemed in so profound a repose that her breathing was scarcely perceptible. The curtains were drawn round the bed of the invalid, and Baron Eselwicke, happy, and full of favorable omens in the idea that his wife had, at length, a remission of pain, took a book, and fixed as much attention on it as he possible could command, and the hours bore slowly away. Everything within and without continued in deep stillness, broken only toward morning by the pleasant sounds of awakening nature which might be heard in the silent sick-chamber of Scharfenstein; the matins of the feathered songsters, the wheeling hum of myriads of bees in the garden below, and the leaves of the vines dallying with the morning breeze. These, together with the strong, white lines which intersected the shutter, admonished the baron and the nurse of the time their patient had slept. The light was, therefore, admitted into the room, and then both the watchers cast troubled looks toward the motionless and wan figure on the bed.

"She has not stirred," murmurmed the baron, in a voice a little above a whisper, "she is in the same position, and cannot have moved a hair's breadth since we saw her last night."

The nurse heaved a deep sigh and wrung her hands.

"How now?" exclaimed her master. "What means this look of blank despair?"

"Alas, my lord," ejaculated the old nurse, "I fear the worst! My mistress sleeps, but it is the sleep of death."

The baron made no answer, but at once hastened to send off one of his retainers for a physician. The arrival of the latter confirmed the fears expressed by the nurse. A feather was placed upon the lips of the inanimate lady. The baron bent with keen eyes over it, but failed to detect the slightest motion in the feather. This, in the days of which we are writing, was deemed sufficient proof of death in all cases."

"Heaven be merciful!" said the baron. "The gentle spirit has passed away. Vain and delusive hope! Last nigut I was felicitating myself upon the change that had taken place, which has proved but a precursor to dissolution."

"She must have stirred during the night," observed the nurse; "though her movement was so gentle as to be scarcely perceptible. Poor lady! her hands are firmly clasped round the locket."

The Baron Eselwicke was utterly prostrated with grief when this touching instance of his lady's love was made known to him. He saw, in her action the wish she had no strength to utter in words; and determining it should not be violated, he gave directions she should be placed in her coffin without disturbing the locket in her hand.

It will be readily imagined that so affecting a circumstance could not escape comment; and as, in these cases, no particulars are ever omitted, the value of the trinket, which was set round with very fine brilliants, found a place in the story. The husband of the ill fated lady determined upon paying the greatest respect to the remains of his beloved wife. He caused her body to be conveyed to Cologne where it was to be interred with great pomp.

The principal church of the town is the cathedral of St. Peter, which is one of the finest monuments of German architecture. The interior is divided into four rows of massive and lofty pillars, and is somewhat larger than that of the Strasbourg cathedral. In the church of St. Peter is the famous altar-piece of the crucifixion of that saint, with its head downward, by the great master. Rubens, who presented it to the church in which he was baptized.

The font in which Rubens was baptized still exists in this church, and here it was that the obsequies of the Lady Shroeder were performed according to the custom of that age, when death inspired feelings of piety and confidence rather than of terror. The body of the deceased was dressed in white silk, covered with flowers. A coronet was placed on her head, and her thin, white fingers were adorned with the same rings she had worn during her life-time. She was put in a coffin lined with looking-glass, and laid in a little chapel built in a vault beneath the choir. Several of her ancestors had preceded her thither. Her name, title, together with the date of her birth and death, were engraved on the plate of the lid of the coffin. The inscription concluded with these solacing words: "She is not dead but sleepeth."

Baron Eselwicke followed her to the last home. The enormous bell, weighing ten tons, placed in the steeple of the cathedral, had made the great city resound with its funeral knell. Pale and lifeless, the Lady Shroeder reposed in her coffin, the devout monks had chaunted her requiem, and the immense clock—which is only wound up once a year, and which points out the course of the stars—was the sole object that moved under the solitary and silent vault. The monotonous noise of its pendulem resounded above the mute tombs and images of saints discolored by time.

It was at the close of the evening of a day in the month of December, the weather being cheerless and gloomy, that Heintz Wherart, sexton of the church of St. Peter, returned home after this splendid funeral he could not rest. His mind was absorbed with but one idea—he yearned to possess himself of the jewels which had glittered so temptingly before his avaricious eyes. Wherart had always been esteemed a plain dealing, honest sort of fellow, one who was incapable of committing a theft. He was a charitable, well-meaning man enough, but he could not comprehend or appreciate the sentiments which ordained these love tokens to lie in peaceful immovability on a hallowed breast. In his opinion it was a silly waste or treasure, and he argues that no harm could come of his appropriating it; and he therefore, determined upon entering the church for the purpose of opening the coffin that he might possess the jewels.

Upon his entering the sacred edifice on his guilty errand, he trembled like an aspen leaf. The hand in which he held the lantern was agitated by so violent and convulsive a movement that he was more than once afraid, the light would go out and leave him in the utter darkness; but the nature of his office had given him a familiary with the building, every obscure corner of which he was very well acquainted with. He was not, however, dead to a sense of its sacredness. If the sight of a temple inspire every piteous man with respectful fear, what must not be felt at that time of the night by one who came to trouble its silence and solitude with the intention of committing an odious sacrilege.

As he took his way along the gloomy aisles, the tombstones on the wall glared at it were reproachfully upon him one by one, and his perturbation was increased by the dart of a bat close to his face. A thousand marveleus tales returned to his memory as he passed into the Lady Shroeder's sepulchre. He revived his heart as best he could, laid down his lamp on a niche in the wall, and proceeded with his instrument to take off the lid of the coffin which contained the body of her who had been consigned to her last resting place on the morning of that day.

Heintz Wherart took off the lid; then the sight of the corpse lying there by that dim light in the heavy countenance, made his heart beat violently, and his nerves tremble. The sublimity of the sight made him feel the meanness of his action with double force. Heavy drops of perspiration bedewed his forehead and temples, he felt faint, and returned into the church. The coolness of the air refreshed him, and he made up his mind to abandon his wicked project; but upon recollecting that the lid of the coffin should be replaced, he mustered an air of intrepidity to his brow, and went again into the vault to replace the lid.

But the sight of the corpse was not nearly so awful to him as it had been before, and his original intention seemed to suddenly move him to reason. By a quick effort he lifted the body, drew the chain over the head, disengaged the locket from under the hand, and then lowered the corpse into its place. As he did this, the arm, which before lay upon the breast, fell with a strange flexibility over the side of the coffin, and a faint sigh came from the body.

At the moment he thought he heard the pendulum of the great clock move quicker and more noisily. Had a thunder clap broken in upon the silence, he could not have been more staggered than he was at this awful moment. He rushed hastily forth,—fear finds its way in the dark,—and heedless of his lantern which he had left in the niche, he passed out of the vault, and crossed the cloisters and choir with the swiftness of a hunted hare. He opened the church door to go out, when as if to increase his bewildermeht, the first thing that met his eyes was the great moon, lifting itself in unabated lustre over the edge of the horizon. It shone right opposite, and seemed looking at and coming to expose him. He did not dare to lift his eyes again; but without stopping to lock up the church, he flew over the fields pursued by his own fears.

A reaction, as sudden as it was sincere, took place in his feelings, and he became anxious to make a full and ample confession, and for this purpose he at once determined upon seeking audience with the Baron Anton Eselwicke. He had not much difficulty in this respect, as he knew the baron was staying at the Hotel de Bellevue. He made quickly for the hotel rang the porter's bell, and inquired for the baron, and was at once shown up into the apartments he occupied. His pale face and distracted appearance was the occasion of some surprise, which was considerably enhanced upon his falling upon his knees and relating, in hurried accents, the adventure of the night.

The baron, as may be supposed, heard him with wonder, but his anger was tempered with pity. The story the latter had been relating appeared so improbable, that the bereared husband was under the impression that the narrator must be either affected with some peculiar and undefined species of monomania, or else be the victim of weak and superstitious fears.

He considered a moment, and then said: "I must perforce give credence to the story you have been telling me; the more so, since you confess yourself guilty of the crime of sacrilege; and no man would heedlessly or thoughtlessly be his own accuser in such a case. Still, there is one part of your statement which I find it hard to believe, and this most especially concerns myself and her whose memory I hold der. Heintz Wherart, if your story be true, not a moment is to be lost. You must lead me to the vault into which the remains of my beloved wife were consigned this morning."

"Oh, no, no; I dare not!" exclaimed the sexton with uplifted hands—"I dare not return!"

"Then I must tell you, plainly, that I do not believe what you have been telling me," returned the baron, with a frown.

"Oh, my lord, say not so! I have been tempted to commit an act at which I now shudder, but do hope that you will not accuse me of adding falsehood to my crime."

"Why do you refuse to accompany me," the baron asked.

"I dare not—my courage fails me," replied the man.

"Can it be possible that you, who are a sexton, should be afraid of the dead?"

Heintz Wherart, paler than the corpse he had just visited, trembled from head to foot. He made no reply to the last question.

'You look like a man who has been terrified by the sight of a ghost or spectre. Any such unearthly visitor would move you to the last extremity of fear."

"Alas, yes," murmured the sexton.

"Your brain is disturbed with some strange feeling of this description, but I tell you plainly that you must pluck up courage and return to the cathedral with me. This is the very least you can do to make amends for your guilty act."

"I do not deny it my lord," said Heintz. "My duty prescribes it, my will is good but——"

"At present you are unerved. Say I not right?"

"Such is the case; I plainly confess it," returned the trembling repentant.

The baron poured out from a bottle a goblet of some potent liquor, which he handed to his companion.

"Drain off the contents of this," he said, in a confident tone; "it will give you courage. In the course of a few minutes you will be another man."

Heintz Wherart obeyed. Under the influence of the draught he regained a little of his composure.

"Now," observed his superior, "prepare to accompacy me, You may not like the task, but it is one you are bound to perform."

The sexton bowed his head in tacit acquiescence.

"Are you ready?" said the baron.

"I am." was the ready response. For by this time the sexton was fully aware that all remonstrancee would be useless; he therefore made a virtue of necessity, and proceeded at once to the cathedral, accompanied by the baron.

During the short journey he answered the queries of the latter with as much brevity as possible. Upon reaching the half opened door of the sacred edifice, his heart beat violently, but he strove as best he could to conceal his trepidation. And, assuming an air of confidence, he strode boldly along the aisle of the church.

"Heaven preserve and protect us," murmured the conscience stricken Heintz, as he approached the entrance to the vault.

"If you have any fear, Heintz Wheart," said the baron, in a conciliatory tone, "say so, and I will enter the vault alone."

"I would not have it so, my lord," returned the sexton. "I know the way far better than you can possibly do. Duty dictates that I should enter first."

The lamp was still burning. It shed a sickly glare upon the sombre walls and melancholy relics of mortality enshrined within that gloomy receptacle. The sexton, who had been closely followed by the baron, uttered an exclamation of terror and surprise.

"Wherefore this sudden fear?" said the latter.

"Look yonder! The saints be good to me, guilty sinner that I am!" ejaculated Heintz, falling on his knee and clasping his hands, as if making a mute appeal to some patron saint.

Upon the instant the baron's eyes were directed to ons object in the vault, at the farther extremity of which he beheld his wife seated on a stone. She looked more like a spectre than a denizen of the world, albeit she regarded the new comers with a vacant stare, such as a person might display who had suddenly been awakened from a long, deep sleep.

"Heavens! Am I dreaming, or do my senses deceive me?" exclaimed the baron. 'Shroeder, my dear wife, speak—answer me. Say, is it you? Speak, dearest! For mercy's sake, speak!"

"Where am I?" And what is the meaning of all this?" murmured the Lady Shroeder, in a faint weak tone.

Her husband sprang forward and clasped her in his arms. He took her cold hands within his own, clasped them and covered her face with warm kisses. Meanwhile, the sexton rocked himself to and fro, calling upon all the saints in the calendar to shield him from harm.

Lady Shroeder had already realized her position. After Heintz' departure she awoke from her lethargy, and passed some terrible moments. To her surprise she discovered that she was clothed in silk. She glanced around, and her position was but too palpable. Instead of being in a warm bed, she was reposing in a narrow coffin. The appalling idea of being buried alive occurred to her; above all the fear of dying of hunger, and of passing her last hours amidst the dead, raised her despair to the highest pitch. She looked with horror upon the long rows of leaden coffins; despair gave a temporary strength, and she succeeded in reaching the cloister, where she wandered about for some time; then faint and sick of heart, she returnnd to the vault for the lantern; a sudden weakness compelled her to rest for a while on one of the stones, and while she was in this posture relief came to her. Her husband and the sexton made their appearance. The former, joyfully bearing his beloved wife in his arms, adopted the fittest measure for her restoration. He took her to the hotel, and contrived to conceal the true cause of her resuscitation. Great was his joy when the physician in attendance upon the lady declared that all danger was over. It was impossible for him to remain angry with Heintz Wherart, whose sacrilegious crime produced such happy consequences.

A Child Murderer Sentenced.

John Hanlon, alias Charles H. Harris, the child murderer, recently convicted of "murder in the first degree" in Philadelphia, was on Saturday refused a new trial. The prisoner was then asked why sentence should not be pronounced? Hanlon, rising and flourishing his hand in a dramatic manner, said:

I have, and with the privilege of a book, (a Bible,) I will introduce it." A Bible being passed him by Mr. Brewster, Hanlon proceeded: "By this book I will now introduce to your lordships what I have to say, and show you what has been done, and prove how my life has been sworn away by perjured witnesses. Oh, look at George Smith. How did he and Howard Perkins treat me? How was I beset by these men, who tried to draw me into a trap. On the 6th of January George Smith came into my cell, and what did he say: 'John, how are you? I'll tell you who I am. I might pass off for an inspector, but I won't. I am George Smith. Do you know me?' Said I, 'No I don't, nor do I want to know you.' He looked at an Episcopal Bible, that's in every man's cell, and said, 'What book is that, John?' I said, 'One you'd better take with you and make good use of. He said, 'No, John, you'd better make use of it.' He asked me about making shoes, and asked me what kind of a partner I had, and said, 'I know as much about him as you.' He said, 'Do you think I'd hold such a book as this in my hand and say I didn't know a man I did know?'" O, George Smith! He was seeking my ruin. What were the oranges, the pipe and tobacco for? Oh! the perjurer! to swear away my life for fifteen hundred dollars, as Josh. Taggart said, and Howard Perkins.

And here followed a tirade of abuse against Mr. Perkins and others, who are accused of conspiring to murder this man.

In closing, Hanlon said: "And I will die by murder, leaving behind me a broken-hearted mother. I may say it has sent her to her grave. And my poor wife, what did she know? She could say nothing. And now I have one request to make to your lordship, and it's a dying man's request. If ever another such case should come to light, lay before the jury John Hanlon's last words, and let no more blood be spilt by perjury." Then he sat down. During this harangue his manner was wild and passionate; he flourished the Bible about in the most insane style, striking it violently against the iron railing of the dock, and at times fairly bellowing out his words. In no part of his speech did he assert his innocence or deny his guilt.

The prisoner was then directed to stand up again, and Judge Ludlow, in some affecting remarks, sentenced the prisoner to be hung.

Fashions in Furs.

Fashion in furs are not subject to many changes, and this year there will be very few alterations. Prices, too, will be comparatively moderate, owing partly to the decline in gold as compared with last year, and partly to the large stock of skins which were collected last year and which are only now coming into the market. The reduction in price is especially noticeable in seal skins and sables. The light shades of Hudson bay sables are now sold at $75 the set, and skin sacques that cost $100 last now sell for $80. Another feature in the market is the rivalry between light sable and mink. The latter has long been a standard fur, but ladies now scarcely know how to choose between the two, and very often their preference is given to the light colored sable. The very finest dark sable sets, especially those of the rich Russian fur, known as "crown" sable, are valued at as high as $750, whereas good but light Hudson bay sables range from $75 to $124 the set.

The black marten or Alaska sable, is a beautiful black fur, very long and soft, approaching the texture of the sable more nearly, the furriers say, than any other fur. Some American ladies introduced it last season into this city from Paris, and it promises to become very fashionable. A handsome set of ermine may be bought for fifty dollars, and is generally finished off with angora tassels. For those persons however, who have not hundreds of dollars to spend upon furs and sables, there is nothing prettier, cheaper or more durable than Astrakhans. A nice set of Astrakhans may be bought for eighteen dollars. It is expected that fur trimmings will be largely used this season, on velvet and cloth, and for this use the black marten is in greater demand than far more valuable furs. The furs most in demand by men are sealskin and otterskin, the former ranking first in their esteem. A seal skin may be bought for forty dollars, but the price of a good seal skin coat is one hundred dollars.—N. Y. Post.

The Boyer Horror.

A Harrisburg paper says:

The impression is gaining ground daily that Mr. Boyer and the members of his family who were burned by the late calamity near Markleville were stupefied by chloroform and robbed before the fire, and that the building was fired to render the discovery of the crime an almost impossibility. Several reasons are assigned for this belief. One is founded on the ground that the Wednesday preceeding the horrible occurrence a bottle of chloroform mysteriously disappeared from the store of a druggist in Bloomfield, and the supposition is that it was stolen. Again, the natural position of the four bodies when discovered would indicate that the family had been rendered unconscious before the fire commenced.

Further, Mr. Boyer was known to have had considerable money at the time. The most startling part of the dark affair is the current rumor that suspicion points to the surviving member of the family as the guilty one. Before the name of any one should be connected, even by intimation, with a crime so monstrous, the suspicion should be well founded; for every reader can imagine the feeling of grief that would arise in the breast of an innocent person charged with so horrible a crime. On the other hand, if it should be established that the family were intentionally burned to death, it would be one of the darkest crimes recorded.

All about a Canary.

An incident really deserving the epithet of tragi-comic took place lately at Antwerp. Madame, a young married woman, had a canary, which Monsieur, her young husband, had neglected to feed, a forgetfulness which to the grief and rage of the lady resulted in the death of the pet. Resolved, however, on retribution, she began, so soon as her first access of grief was spent, upbraiding her lord and master with bitter reproaches, and presently, on his adding fuel to the flame, dashed a pot of milk upon the floor. This was followed by a general smash of crockery on both sides, and at length Madame went so far as to take a very effective shot with a fragment at Monsieur, who presently was bathed in blood. On seeing this the woman rushed from the house shrieking, "I have murdered my husband," and positively threw herself into the river, but a boatman hauled her out just as the husband came panting to the rescue. Like the fairy stories it all ends very happily, for the two fools returned home, where the husband, who lit a big fire to dry her, will now probably recoguize the soundness of the advice, "Never quarrel with your wife, as you will only have to make it up, and pay for the reconciliation."

VARIETIES.

—It is estimated that there are over 400,000,000 "heathen Chinee" in the world.

—The tower of the new Catholic Cathedral, in Boston, will be 320 feet high—the highest in the country.

—Prairie chickens are so numerous in Illinois this season that numbers are killed by flying against the telegraph wires.

—Gerritt Smith threatens to start a new party which won't vote for Freemasons, Odd Fellows, or any one else whose "ways are dark."

—Atmospherical knowledge, says the Danville, Mass., News, is not thoroughly distributed in our schools. A boy being asked, "What is mist?" vaguely replied, "An umbrella."

—The colored people of Washington are rejoiced at the commencement of Congress. They now have some place to loaf where it is good and warm. There were more colored than white people to listen to the reading of the message.

—The official organ—the only truly loyal, &c.—says it is whispered about that there is a matrimonial engagement as follows: "Thos. C. B.——r, of Covington, to Miss Nellie E. G——t, of Washington, District of Columbia."

—At a new York wedding the groom forgot the ring. The traditional ring was unavailable, and matters were at a stand still till an ingenious lady cut an end off one of the bride's curls and formed out of it a ring, with which the marriage was consummated.

—John McCarthy, of Troy was sentenced on Wednesday to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, for having stolen a cotton umbrella. If this sort of precedent is to be followed up, largely increased prison accommodation should be at once provided.

—Wood choppers upon West Mountain, in Keene, New Hampshire, report that they have often seen a half clad woman wandering in that vicinity. If she finds herself discovered she makes for the thick woods. A search has been made for her with poor success.

—The Lexington, Va., Gazette, says that the bronze bust of Gen. Lee, which will be presented by the citizens of New York to the Washington-Lee University, is to be executed by Mr. Wm. R. O'Donovan, a Virginian artist. The bust will be of heroic size, reposing on a pedestal of marble.

—In Indiana, while Mrs. Stanton was speaking on married life, a young clerk was so well pleased that he laughed outright. The speaker, standing up in wonted nobleness, stopped short, and asked, "Are you a married man?" "No," he replied. Mrs. Stanton said, "Young man, you are entitled to the fairest bride the city can afford."

—Margaret Dunlavey, living near Pottsville, was drowned in a rainwater barrel last week. She went to the barrel for water, and on leaning over fell in, and before she could be rescued was drowned. The water was only about sixteen inches deep in the barrel. She was five years old.

—Surratt's lecture as already stated, was, it appears, very coldly received in New York. It is alleged that only about one hundred and fifty persons were present, and no enthusiasm was manifested. The lecture was a repetition of the one delivered at Rockville, Md.

—Chicago has introduced into its fire engine houses an ingenious device, by which the first man out of bed when the alarm strikes, pulls a rope, which simultaneously unhitches the horses in their stalls and rings a little bell, at the sound of which the trained animals rush to their places in front of the engines. It saves a minute and a half in getting started.

—Miss Alice Wilts, daughter of John Wilts, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, while on her way to church Sunday last, on horseback, with a little girl behind her, was thrown from the saddle, and one foot remaining in the stirrup, she was dragged some distance before it became disengaged. Though she walked seven hundred yards after she extricated herself, she had received internal injuries of such a severe nature as to cause her death in the afternoon of the same day. She was only 19 years of age.

—The public have a very inadequate conception of the amount of business transacted in the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is stated as illustrating its internal operations, that it takes eight men two hours every day to open and distribute the mail, which relates to the business of the office, and that during the last assessments seventeen tons of paper were required upon which to print the blanks necessary for the income tax alone. From one to two tons of mail matter, mostly blanks, circulars and instructions to assessors and collectors are daily sent from the office.

—At Meriden, Conn., the other night, a gentleman, wife and child were leaving church. The gentleman swung his overcoat over his arm, when from the pocket there dropped a pack of cards. He looked dumbfounded, smiled a ghastly smile at his wife—who hastily passed on—stooped and hurriedly scooped up the cards and was hurrying away when some of them slipped a second time. These he picked up, when in his nervousness they slipped a third time and fell upon the steps. This was the last straw upon the camel's back. He snatched at them and picking them all up but two, made tracks for home, not waiting to shake hands with anybody.

—The clock at present in the Cathedral at Strasbourg is not the original one. It is, in reality, the third, all very wonderful pieces of mechanism. The first clock was commenced in 1352, and completed two years afterwards by John, Bishop of Litchenberg. It was placed in the double transept opposite to the place of the present clock. There is still to be seen in the wall the brackets which served to support. The second clock dates from 1547, but, from various causes, was not completed till the 24th of June, 1574. This clock was restored the first time in 1669; a second time in 1732, and ceased to work altogether in 1789. The present clock was commenced in June, 1838, and was set going for the first time on Sunday, the 2d of October, 1842, on the occasion of the tenth scientific Congress of France, which met at Strasbourg. It was solemnly inaugurated on the 31st of December following, when a noctunal fete was given to the maker.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1876.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is sadly mistaken when it says that Allegheny county has lost in population since the last Census. By reference to the Census reports of 1860 and 1870 it will find that Allegheny county has increased about 84,000 during the last ten years.

IF there are and people in the world who stand in need of "protection," it is the readers of the Philadelphia *Press*, who certainly desire to be protected from the endless twaddle with which they are afflicted through the columns of that paper about Protection.

THE two BUTLERS—BENJAMIN F., the spoon appropriator, and RODERICK RANDOM the Pension grabber—put in their appearance in Congress, their familiar countenances radiant

With that calm joy those Butlers feel,
When something's lying round to steal.

SUTHERLAND the Democratic Congressman elect from Michigan is to be ousted from the Forty-second Congress so as to preserve the Radical delegation of that State unbroken. The Radical leaders have learned that wherever Democracy breaks out it spreads rapidly to the utter demoralization of Radicalism, hence Michigan is to be preserved.

Is it not a little singular that the extracts from PORTER'S diary of 1862, which were published a few days since in the Washington *Chronicle*, and were so fulsome in their praises of GRANT, are made up entirely of incidents that transpired two or three years afterward? Is it possible that the bluff old tar anticipated history, or did FORNEY have a private confab with him?

THE *Dispatch* says "we see it stated in several journals, the message proves that the President and Ex-Secretary COX were in accord on the question of civil service reform. We do not see it so." For once the *Dispatch* is right. COX was in favor of civil service reform and GRANT was not. That's the difference between them.

WILL some of our Radical cotemporaries who are continually denouncing the Democratic party for being opposed to a discriminative high tariff, tell us why they crow so lustily over an occasional reduction upon duties upon imports? We ask the question in sober earnest, and hope that they will explain themselves so as to avoid the stigma of favoring free trade doctrines.

It was only a short time ago that JAY COOKE, and the Radical press told us that a "public debt was a public blessing." Now Mr. BOUTWELL, in his annual Report says that a "public debt is a public evil." Who is right and who is wrong, in the definition? Will the *Gazette* tell us? It used to call Democrats hard names and demonstrate that they were bloody-handed traitors for putting Mr. BOUTWELL'S construction upon the public debt. What has it now to say about Mr. BOUTWELL?

THE Beaver *Radical* commenting upon the report that Judge KELLY will introduce a resolution in Congress looking to the repeal of all taxes under our internal revenue system except those upon liquors and tobacco, says it is clearly demonstrated that a tax may be laid upon these which will not be onerous, and which can be collected as easily and honestly as are the present duties, that will be sufficient to pay off the entire national debt as rapidly as it is now being extinguished. This confession from a responsible Radical should be noted.

ALICE M. GORDON, colored, has taken to newspapers in the form of an "Appeal to Colored People, to Stand by Mixed Schools." She says:

Separate schools are not, and cannot be equal; the same matter may be taught, the same efficiency of teachers may exist, yet the bare fact of their existence is the proof of inequality.

This fact contradicts the greatest truth of Christianity and denies all true and noble ideas however faithfully they may be promulgated by the most earnest teacher.

If it is necessary to equality that all should be educated together, they should insist that all ought to eat and dwell together. ALICE must see to it that the "great truths of Christianity" are not contradicted by having whites in one house and blacks in another.

FROM present appearances, and despite the buncombe resolutions of Congress at its last session, we are likely to have a wholesale repetition of, the land grab swindles this winter. There are now on the Speaker's table no less than twenty-six bills and joint resolutions looking to the appropriation of public lands, generally for the benefit of railroad corporations, to the amount of fifty millions of acres or more. We have no doubt but the most of them will be passed. The Radical land jobbers will not stop plundering the people of the public domain as long as there is an acre to be stolen.

THE BEEF WE EAT.

Is it not about time that the beef we eat and the price we pay for it should demand our attention? The ballot has been wofully cheapened, recently,—it is so cheap that ambitious Radicals can have any number of colored votes by paying their taxes and furnishing each sable patriot with a plug of tobacco; and now cheap bread and cheap beef are clearly in order. Some concerted effort should be made by the consumers of beef, which means all the world and his wife and children. Among the complaints of the high price of beef which have fallen under our notice, the following, which is to the point, we copy from the New York *World*:

It can hardly be objected to the butchers that they get as much as they can for their meat, and keep up the price as long as people will pay it, since butchers are not the only sellers who have these little ways. It is human nature, and the only way to correct its little excesses is to oppose thereto a little more human nature in the shape of buyers being just as ready as sellers to take care of themselves. This, in the present case, can be done with some effect by requiring the butchers to come down in their retail prices, seeing that at wholesale the cattle dealers have reduced the prices for them. Beef cattle are fully a third cheaper now than they were this time last year, and when the butcher can buy his beef on the hoof at from seven to nine cents per pound he should sell it at the stall for something less than from twenty-five to thirty. To expect him, however, to take the initiative, is to consider him rather an angel than a butcher. Let the consumer point to the figures and insist of some reduction.

Now on the day the above article was written, (December 3d), sales of beeves in the New York market were reported as follows:

BEEVES.—The receipts were 87 car loads, or 1,538 Cattle—1,002 at Weehawken and 504 at One Hundredth street. The offerings, including common to good Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan Steers and Oxen, which were sold at 11c@15½c per lb. for the poorest to best, with the bulk of the sales at 12@13c; and 14 car loads of Texas and Cherokees that were sold at 10@10½c per lb.

Among the sales at One Hundredth street were the following:

W. Fitch, for J. T. Alexander, 70 fair to good Kentuky Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 13½@15½c per lb; and 75 ordinary to fair do, 7 cwt. average, 12½@13½c per lb.

Healey & Co., with T. Gillis, 30 Ohio Cattle, 7 cwt. average, at 12@14c.

Now the average of all these various sales is about 13 cents per pound, and, according to the above article from the *World* the *best* beef is sold at from 25 to 30 cents per pound, or *double* the rate of beef cattle.

Now let us see how beef is sold in Pittsburgh: On the 8th inst. the following report of the price of beef cattle in this city was published:

CATTLE—In addition to the 46 cars of cattle which we have reported as arriving at the yards, several droves were brought in on foot, and quite a number were left in the pens from last market day. The prices ranged from ½ to ¾c lower than last week. Following are the reported sales of cattle:

Byers & Keefer—46 head Chicago, mixed, $5@7 75; 9 Washington county, $6@6 40; 21 stockers $4 25@4 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co.—83 Illinois and Pennsylvania, mixed, $4 25@6 50.

Now, the average of all the figures above given, leaving out the "stockers," as they are called, is above $6 30 per cwt. Beef is retailed here—the best pieces of course—at from 20 to 25 cents, or more than *three times*—indeed nearly *four times* as much as beef cattle cost! Now, if the people of New York consider themselves aggrieved at the rates *they* pay for beef, how much more grievously are the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny imposed upon? In fact we pay 33 per cent. more for butchers' meat all round than they do, as pork and mutton are relatively as high as beef.

We are often at a loss to account for the unresisting way in which the people yield to high prices of fresh meats imposed by butchers. Flour, bacon and potatoes are always bought with the greatest care and closeness. People will "jaw" and dispute with the flour dealer for 25 cents reduction; bacon, too, is graded to a margin of ½ a cent per pound, but in beef the butchers have it all their own way. Is not this a matter that comes home to every man's business and b—osom, and should it not receive immediate, general and effective attention?

DECREASE OF AMERICAN TONNAGE.

In the Report of the Registrar of the Treasury Department may be found a number of significant facts that should commend themselves to the careful consideration of all. We present the following tabular statement of American bottoms sold to foreign parties during the last twenty years, which indicates the annual ratio of decrease of our tonnage:

Years.	*Tonnage.*	*Years.*	*Tonnage.*
1850	13,468	1861	26,649
1851	16,247	1862	117,266
1852	17,921	1863	222,199
1853	16,435	1864	300,865
1854	60,031	1865	133,852
1855	65,887	1866	2,217
1856	42,168	1867	98,900
1857	52,649	1868	13,575
1858	26,705	1869	19,062
1859	30,850	1870	17,080
1860	17,418		

It will be seen by this table that during the late war there was sold 774,625 of American tonnage, beside 150,000 reported captured or destroyed by privateers. For the forty years immediately preceding the war the total sales of American bottoms to foreign powers amounted to 671,377 tons, or less by a hundred thousand tons than was disposed of during the years 1862-3-4-5. Will Congress and the Administration take any steps to remedy the evil which has been wrought in our shipping interests? It is hardly to be expected.

THE CENSUS.

We have no hesitancy in saying that the census of 1870 will prove the most defective and inaccurate ever taken, and it will be intentionally so. This may sound strange to unsophisticated people, but it is nevertheless susceptible of a very reasonable explanation.

The Radical party is really the minority party of the country, and their only hope for retaining their ascendency is to deprive the majority of the right of representation, hence, they so manipulated the census as to retain as much power as possible among the monopolists of the eastern States. A fraudulent census has been imposed upon every Democratic community, and every one that was not reliably Radical. The city of New York was belittled by a false enumeration, for the sole reason that an accurate census might have given the State another Democratic Congressman. The city of Baltimore enumerated her own citzens, and found the population to be more than 15,000 greater than shown by the Marshal's reports.

Throughout the West and South, in all the large centres of population, the same thing has been carried on to an extent sufficient to deprive these sections of not less than twelve Representatives in Congress upon a fair apportionment, while the "tight barnacle" States of New England, with their undue Senatorial representation which, with less population, is six times greater than Pennsylvania, are returned to the fullest limit, and, we doubt not, in many instances, are accredited with more than their just dues.

Already the politicians are figuring upon the new apportionment, and should the number of Representatives be increased to two hundred and seventy-five, and properly apportioned, even under a defective census the larger part of the loss would fall upon the eastern States. But we predict that they will fight to the last to deprive the West of their just rights.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Herewith we publish a communication on the subject of "Compulsory Education," which is worthy of the consideration of the public. It is written by a gentleman of intelligence and extended observation. We agree generally with the views taken by our correspondent who points out a number of the defects in the management of schools that should be remedied.

Five hours in school is perhaps a sufficiently long period for young children, but these five hours should be spent in giving instruction, rather than running over superficial nothings. We have always regarded recitations in concert as an inexcusable waste of time, and invented by teachers for the sole purpose of killing time. Take, for instance, a class of twenty reciting in concert a lesson in elocution. It degenerates at once into a dismal chant, and in the end precludes each and every pupil from attaining proficiency, and the same holds good of every other kind of lessons. In the clatter and confusion of the recitation—which is about as intelligible as a concert in Bedlam—it is wholly impossible for the teacher to note and correct the faults of his pupils, and their defects become ingrained and irradicable, to cling to them like an incubus through life.

Acquiring an education is simply grasping facts that are presented and obtaining an intelligent comprehension of the ideas of others, which from the base upon which the pupil builds up his or her ideas, and from which he or she draws conclusions. Of this, however, the majority of our teachers seem to be totally ignorant, and imagine that every child in school is to be educated by the same process and the same fixed set of rules which are generally stupid from their inception.

The tendency is to run into the superficial in our schools, not in our ordinary public schools alone, but in our High Schools and Misses Boarding Schools. It is the fewest number of pupils in the latter that grow into womanhood with a practical knowledge of their duties and relations in life, or a knowledge of the ordinary branches of education. Folly and frippery take the place of orthography and arithmetic, and genteel hypocrisy crowds out geography. We regret that it is necessary for us to say this, but the truth compels us.

There are thousands of young women sent out of these institutions annually, to become wives and mothers, who are *au fait* in trigonometry, algebra, physiology, polite literature, and abstruse sciences, who could not go to market and purchase a peck of potatoes at the rate of one dollar and thirty-seven cents per bushel, four pounds of butter at thirty-three and one-third cents per pound, seven dozen of eggs at eighteen and three-fourth cents per dozen, twenty-five cents worth of celery and six pounds of beefsteak at twenty-three cents per pound, and tell what they amounted to, without half an hour's work with a slate and pencil; and who have not the remotest idea of the locality of the Black Sea or Siberia.

We would not be understood as being opposed to the instruction of youth of bothsexes in the higher branches, but we do insist upon first instructing them in those branches that are of practical use in the every day affairs of life. The system of education now generally in vogue, is in point of principle, on a par with building a pyramid with the bottom upward, liable to topple over at any time, and utterly useless to the possessor and to the world.

Before launching upon the dangerous sea of "Compulsory Education" by the State, it would be better to make our present school system more efficient. It is an old maxim that "you can lead a horse to the trough but you cannot make him drink," and we think that it is worthy of application in our Common chools and other educational institutions. Whenever the advantages of an education are demonstrated to an intelligent child, then and, not until then, it will seek after it. It is barely possible that the law might compel the rising generation to acquire a machine education, which is worse than none at all.

AS A HUMANITARIAN.

As a humanitarian, President GRANT is probably destined to take a high rank if we are to judge from his pathetic appeal in behalf of the unfortunate dwellers of San Domingo, who are afflicted with "a green and yellow melancholy," and pine daily to become citizens of the "best government the world ever saw."

What avails the oleaginous richness of their soil, and their tropic clime, their sea breezes and their piccannies, if these one hundred and twenty thousand poor souls are to be kept away fram the boson of "Uncle SAM," and fight and revolutionize among themselves for all time to come, as they have done in times past.

With what a master hand does the tender hearted ULYSSES picture their helpless condition, while all the fly-gobbling nations stand ready to swallow them. "They yearn," says the sympathetic Chief Magistrate, "they yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and our civilization," inasmuch as they are incapable of self-government, progress or civilization of or within themselves. Then why refuse them the blessings of our government? Why not pay all their expenses, send our ships and our soldiers to protect them, set up an immense Freedman's Bureau to feed and clothe them, and let them bask peacefully in the rays of their tropical sun, and dream away their lives in happy security? Here is a field for humanitarian missionary work, and why not cultivate it?

Will Congress again set its hypothetical heart as steel—even as "Bessemer steel—against the President's project? or, by assuming the Dominican debt, come into possession of the "Philosopher's Stone," that will turn our own debt into gold? Ye gods, forbid!

Let Congress consider this matter and remember how LAZARUS lay at the rich man's gate yearning for the substantials that lay around loose on his sideboard. If it becomes perverse and hardens its heart against the tender negroes of San Domingo, this consolation remains to the President,—that he has done his duty by a sister Republic and raised his voice in behalf of humanity and—his own pocket.

THE Republican journals seem to be more distressed about who is to be the Democratic candidate for President than the Democrats themselves. Various names are suggested, and divers reasons given why they ought to be acceptable. Doubtless this springs from pure benevolence, and will be duly appreciated a year hence. There is no want of first class men in the Democratic party, competent to the discharge of the duties of the high office of President, which is not the case with our opposition friends. They are reduced to one, and he is getting rather mixed. There appears to be none fit for Minister to England, whilst those now representing us abroad are not much above the level of ward politicians. There never was a party in this country so completely impoverished in the way of statesmen, or even men of fair attainments. Take the President, his Cabinet, Congress, State Legislatures and Governors, and compare them with Democrats occupying the same positions is other years. We therefore object to the parade of names of gentlemen who have expressed no opinion upon the subject of the Presidency, but who are attempted to be placed in a false position by the Republican press. To take care of GRANT and his relations should fill up his leisure hours.

OF the six million of dollars taxes, in the way of Internal Revenue, collected in Western Pennsylvania, the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congressional Districts pay three and a quarter millions or over half. How much it costs to collect this, or how much reaches the National Treasury, we can't pretend to say, since GRANT says he has lost confidence in human nature.

"AS soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves."—*President Grant.*

Exactly so; but when can the revenue be dispensed with? GRANT'S administration is now spending money at the rate of four hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, which would seem to indicate that "the revenue" is indispensable.

BOUTWELL'S CURIOSITY SHOP.

The United States Treasury, under the management of Mr. BOUTWELL contains a number of the most startling financial and mathamatical curiosities ever presented. We take, for instance, the statement of Mr. BOUTWELL in his report accompanying the President's message that "the principal of the public debt on the last day of November, 1870, not deducting the moneys on hand was $2,418,671,044 43.

This is Mr. BOUTWELL'S statement in his annual Report, but in his monthly statement made on the 1st day of December, about the time that his annual Report was made, he puts the "total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid" at $2,460,130,363 08 or more than forty millions greater, and this does not include $65,000,000 of Pacific railroad bonds, which would make the total indebtedness more than $2,525,000,000, instead of only $2,418,000,000. Perhaps Mr. BOUTWELL can explain this little discrepancy.

IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.

During the month of November there was a marked increase in the importation of dry goods at the port of New York. With the general suspension of productive industry in the countries of Europe that manufacture the fabrics largely that we import, one would hardly have looked for an increase of importations, but as compared with last year, the increase is large as indicated by the following figures:

November 1869	$5,746,185
November 1870	$8,957,238
Increase	$3,211,053

The total entries of Dry Goods at the port of New York for the month of November 1868-9-70 respectively were:

1868	$5,514,29
1869	$5,746,18
1870	$8,957,23

During the eleven months, closing with the last day of November, and for the corresponding periods of 1868-9 the total entries at the port of New York were:

1868	$77,389,326
1869	$80,957,668
1870	$101,504,288

Showing an increase over 1869 of $10,606,750, and over 1868 of $24,175,750. The increase in woolen goods this year amounts in round numbers to $4,000,000.

AUTHORS' PROPERTY.

There was a case recently decided in the General Term of the Superior Court of New York, which establishes an important principle which applied to dramatic authors and theater managers. Some time since, Mr. HENRY D. PALMER applied far an injunction restraining Mr. ROBERT M. DEWITT from publishing ROBERTSON'S comedy "Play," on the ground that the plaintiff had purchased from the author, soon after its first appearance in London, the sole right to produce that piece in this country. The play was sent here in manuscript and had never been printed; but the defendant, without the plaintiff's consent, had had a copy of the same printed, published and offered for sale.

The *Times*, speaking of the case, says that in the defense it was alleged that the play had already been published in London by its public performance, and that the copy printed by the defendant had been taken down at the London representation by the defendant's agent. This device for eluding the playwright's vigilance and neutralizing his title, is not a new one. Mr. FLORENCE is credited with having in a similar manner, by a surprising effort of memory, carried away the entire plays of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Caste," dialogue, stage business and all, from its first representation. And not long since an ingenious imitator of that feat who attempted the same trick in a Philadelphia theatre, by the bolder and easier method of note-book and pencil, was summarily and not too gently ejected without recourse to the slower remedies of the Courts.

The General Term decided that the public representation of a play is not such a publication as to take away the author's common law right. The reading of a manuscript book, even before a large audience in a public place, would scarcely be held a publication in the legal sense, and there seems to be no good reason to distinguish this from the precisely similar case in which the dramatist's work is recited by others from his manuscript. The decision, therefore, indicates a very important step in the direction of justice to a class of workers who have hitherto received no adequate protection from the law, and whose property has been at the mercy of every pilferer. It is something to recognize and enforce the principle of common equity, that the author's property in his production subsists until his own free gift has shared it with the reading world. By-and-by we shall come to assert that broader principle of justice which obliterates boundary lines in the republic of letters, and protects the foreign author as conscientiously as the native.

THE observant *Dispatch* has just realized that there is likely to be a "controversy" in the Radical party. We shouldn't be surprised; and wonder that our cotemporary did not find it out at an earlier day. He could have discovered that fact months ago, by reading the country Radical papers of Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CONGR

The Democratic Delegation in Forty-Second Congress—Who Are, and What They Are, and They Look Like—Verbogra Etchings and Personnel.

Pen Sketches Prepared for The P

[CONCLUDED.]

HON R. MILTON SPEER, OF THE SE TEENTH DISTRICT.

The member elect of the Forty-s Congress from the Seventeenth Con sional District, Hon. R. MILTON SP was born in the village, of Cass Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 8th day of September 1838.

His parents were both natives of Ir and emigrated to this country fron Belfast. They both died some eig years ago, his mother in the fall o and his father in the fall of 1852.

Mr. SPEER who is a young man very handsome and attractive pe appearance. He is tall and well with handsome features, and a clear complexion, indicative of his Irish His hair and beard are of a light, color, and his eyes are of a variable full and prominent and bespeak a than ordinary degree of intelligence is a fluent and pleasant speaker, freq ly bursting into the most fervid eloq In manners he is urbane, engagin agreeable.

Upon the death of his father, tered the Seminary of Cassville, a mained there until the fall of 1856. the winter of 1856-7, he taught sch Cassville, and in May 1857 went to tingdon, and entered as a student t office of WILSON and PETRIKIN, an admitted to the practice of the Nov, 1859. Prior to being admitted Bar he taught eight months school "mountain deestricts" of Blair count

In April 1860, he entered upon the tice of the law, opening an office in tingdon, where he has since rem building up a large and remunerative tice. He is at present the senior m of the law firm of SPEER & McMUR

He has never held any civil or mi office, other than the position of Ass Clerk in the House of Representati Harrisburg, during the session of 18 was a private soldier in the Pennsyl militia during the Chambersburg paign.

He was married in April, 1864 daughter of WM E. McMURTRIE, and he and his lady are blessed with bright and intelligent children—tw and a girl.

Mr. SPEER is pleasantly situat Huntingdon, with a large and growin practice, and is surrounded by ever to make him contented with his lot was decidedly opposed to enterin political arena, especially as an as for Congressional honors, but finally ed to the ardent solicitation of his f and become a candidate at the late tion, against Mr. MORRELL, of "I mer steel" notoriety, and whose was not held to be among the possibi much less the probabilities at the op of the campaign.

Mr. SPEER possesses great persona ularity, as shown by the vote in th ough of Huntingdon. In 1868, Mr. RELL had sixty-two majority. A last October election Mr. SPEER'S ity was two hundred and ten, a cha three hundred and seventeen, notwit ing forty-five negro votes were cas against him. This marked popularit tended throughout the District.

The majority of Mr. SPEER was votes, the smallest majority of any date elected in the State, but it majority over one of the most influ Congressmen in the present Hous one who was backed by the most p ful influences. Two years ago, last ber, Mr. MORRELL was elected ov JOHN P. LINTON, the Democratic date, by a majority of 1,094, and his could hardly credit their senses w was announced that he was defeated a hard fought contest, by the rising Democrat, who will do so much ho the Pennsylvania delegation in th House.

Mr. SPEER has also wielded the ial quill, having been the editor Huntingdon *Union*, the Democratic of Huntingdon county, from Augus to January, 1861. He command confidence and respect of men o parties and the public generally. Seventeenth District will be hono Congress by his presence, and his c uents will find him an energetic ad of their interests.

HON. HENRY SHERWOOD OF THE TEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. SHERWOOD, the member elec the Eighteenth District, is a native State of Connecticut. He was bo Bridgeport, Connecticut on the 9th October, 1815. His people afterwa moved to New York State and resi what is now Schuyler county for a of twenty years, from 1816 until 1836

His father served in the Indian W 1790 and also during the War with land in 1812-15. His brother, R SHERWOOD, was a graduate of West and gave early promise of efficie military officer. He was killed in the numerous fights with the Indi Florida in December 1847. Mr SHER comes from a purely Democratic his father being in active sympathy the party of liberal political prin from the very foundation of the Go ment, while he himself has been an member of the party from early man He is a gentleman of fine educatio scholastic taste, although he neve joyed the advantages of a collegiate co his educational opportunities being

l to the High Schools in Newark, New ey, and Havana, Schuyler county, York.

1848, he removed from Schuyler ty, New York to Tioga county Penn- ania, and soon after began the study w with Judge WHITE, now presiding ge of the Fourth Judicial District. In he finish ed his studies, supporting self by his own industry meantime, was duly admitted to practice in the ts of the State.

it few if any of the attorneys in the e, are more devoted to the profession Mr. SHERWOOD. For nearly twenty- years he has never missed a single , nor even a single day of Court in a county—Wellsboro,' the county being his home. In 1852 his rapidly ing practice extended into the Su- e Court for this District, since which he has never failed to attend its sit- s except on one occasion, and he was kept away by sickness.

might be inferred of a man so atten- and devoted to his profession, Mr. RWOOD has a large and lucrative tice in the Western District. He is d among the profession for his atten- to the rights and interests of his cli- , and his laborious industry and ener- prosecution of all matters of legal ness entrusted to his care. He has e himself a shining light in his profes- by his own efforts and perseverance, will undoubtedly stamp a favorable ess upon the legislation of the Forty- nd Congress. Mr. SHERWOOD was ried in 1843, four years before he was itted to the practice of the law.

has never, we believe, held any pub- ffice, nor sought one of his own accord. 58, he consented to be a candidate nst Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, in the rict composed of Susquehanna, Bed- and Tioga counties, and was by him ated. When the Democratic Confer- for the Eighteenth District met ve years later, in 1870, Mr. SHER- D'S name was brought before it by his ds. He, however, did not desire the ination, and wrote a letter to the Con- ce declining the honor, and asked that one else be chosen as the standard r of the Democracy. The Confer- , however, determined that he should in the contest, to the general satisfac- of the entire District. His energy, tact ability came in most excellent play in ampaign. His competitor, Hon. WM. RMSTRONG, carried the District in by 2028 majority. This Mr. SHER- D overcame, in spite of all the power- influence of the administration of ident GRANT, and carried the Dis- by twenty-seven majority, reducing STRONG'S majority in Tioga county more than 1,600 thus demonstrating reat personal popularity, and the om of the Conference in selecting him standard bearer. For two years he een President of the Lamersville and sboro railroad, administering its s admirably.

N. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, OF THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

e subject of this sketch is a man past rime of life in years, but still retains ental and physical vigor in the full- egree. He is somewhat below the um size, straight and somewhat slen- quick in his speech and motions, the erable adjuncts of a sanguine-ner temperament. He has a light, clear lexion, bluish gray eyes, somewhat ack in his head, a nose and mouth de- g great firmness and determination aracter, and wears his beard full the lower part of his face, but does affect a moustache. His hair and , which were originally a glossy n, are somewhat tinged with a silver which adds to, rather than detracts his fine physique.

was born in Wales, on the 14th day ebruary, 1816, and is consequently n his fifty-fourth year, although he fully ten years younger. In 1818, ther, with the other members of the y, emigrated from Wales and settled tler county, in this State, where he ined until 1827, following the occupa- f a miner, as well as being engaged furnace business.

m Butler county the elder Mr. FITH removed to Mercer county, e he still continued in the occu n of mining during the winter in the summer was engaged rming. During this time the subject sketch was a boy working with his r, who being in limited circumstances nable to give his son a liberal educa- He, however, determined to achieve himself, so at the age of 20 he left for the laudable purpose of acquiring ucation, as the foundation of which to he edifice of his future fortunes.

began his studies with Rev. JOHN BLE, with whom he remained for l years as a student and assistant er. During these years, under the nstructions of his preceptor, he be- a thorough scholar—especially in the and Greek languages, and in 1842 leted his studies and graduated with s from Allegheny College, of which in- ion he has been for many year a ee.

m 1842 until 1844 Mr. GRIFFITH t a High School in Mercer. naturally of a sanguine tempera- and possessing the rare faculty of ing his pupils with his own ardent e succeeded in building up and con- g one of the most thorough and matically perfect school ever taught e place. While thus employed he ered his name as a law student with WILLIAM STEWART of Mercer. g the year 1845 he traveled exten through the West and South, re- d to Mercer and was admitted to the ce of the law, in June 1846 and at actively assumed the duties of his ssion. He was married in 1849 to Miss CAROLINE FOSTER, sister of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, member of Congress elect from the Twenty-first District. Mr. GRIFFITH has devoted his entire attention and energies to the practice of his profession, and takes front rank among the ablest lawyers and advocates in the State, and has a very large and lucrative practice. Hon. JOHN TRUNKEY studied law with him and was his law partner until 1866 when he was elected President Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District. Since that time Mr. GRIFFITH has associated with him S. R. MASON Esq., in the law practice.

Mr. GRIFFITH, during the last twenty years, has been prominently connected with all the improvemonts of his county, especially the railroad interests.

During the war he was known as a "War Democrat," and contributed largely of his means toward the enlistment and equipment of soldiers as well as for the support of the families of those who had enlisted.

His moral character is above reproach, and he has been for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He never held any office and was never before a candidate for any office, and his majority in a District which had hitherto been so largely Radical shows the estimation in which he is held by the people. As the Democratic candidate, he was elected over Mr. GILFILLAN by seven hundred and sixty-nine majority. Two years previously Mr. GILFILLAN had a majority over his Democratic competitor of 1812 votes.

The people of the Twentieth District can congratulate themselves on being represented in the Forty-Second Congress by a gentleman of unquestioned ability, and one whose vote cannot be bought and sold in the political market and under the hammer of the lobby.

HON. HENRY DONNELL FOSTER, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Gen. FOSTER was born in Mercer, Pa., in 1808, and is consequently about sixty-two years of age; but his erect frame and elastic step give no token of such a burden of years. He is the second son of SAMUEL BLAIR FOSTER, who was one of the burning and shining lights of the Bar of Western Pennsylvania in that early day when it was a distinction to be a lawyer. His grand-father was Rev. WILLIAM FOSTER, the Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Octararo, in Chester county, in this State, who emigrated in childhood from Londonderry, and, with his father, settled in Lancaster county.

In 1827 Gen. FOSTER entered the office of his uncle, the late ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, in Greensburg, and commenced the study of the law under his tuition; he came to the Bar in 1830, and very rapidly gathered a lucrative practice, which he diligently pursued until he took his seat in Congress in December, 1843. He was re-elected, but declining again to be a candidate, he resumed the active pursuit of his profession.

The Democratic party having been defeated in Westmoreland county in 1854 by the spasmodic effort of the Know Nothings, in 1855 Gen. FOSTER was compelled to leave his retirement and head the Democratic Assembly ticket. He served in the Legislature during that and the term following, after which he resumed his retirement until 1860, when the State Convention conferred upon him unsolicited, and to his great surprise, the nomination of Governor.

The dissentions prevailing in the party produced his defeat, and, it was not until 1868 that he was again before the people. No man of common sense doubts that he was then elected, although Gov. GEARY could not see it; and the present Congress, on the report of JOHN CESSNA, awarded the seat to the notorious COVODE. If the mills of the gods grind slowly they grind surely. COVODE flies into private life from the judgment of the people; CESSNA is beaten in spite of all the money of the bondholders; and HENRY D. FOSTER, notwithstanding the boasted popularity of TARIFF ANDY, and the votes of seven or eight hundred negroes, is elected by nearly 800 majority.

The member from the Twenty first District is a poor politician; his friends say he can't electioneer worth a cent, and complain that when he is a candidate he don't seem to take any personal interest in the result. It is a happy circumstance for the Democratic party in the District that he has so large a fund of personal popularity, so strong a hold upon the people that they always elect him on a fair poll. But we have enough of politicians, and a statesman will not be out of place in Congress.

Mr. FOSTER is of medium stature, square shouldered and erect in his walk, and has a striking physique, indicative of more than ordinary mental power, and uniform repose. His eyes are a light blue and kindly in expression, and his hair and beard, which were once a glossy brown, are slightly frosted. He is remarkably slow in speech generally, and his motions are by no means brisk. When he is aroused, however, to a great mental effort, he exhibits a strong nervousness, which most clearly exhibits the depth and latent power of his nature. In matters of dress, he is neat, but not fastidious, and we believe, never wore an overcoat in his life.

HON. WILLIAM M'CLELLAND, OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The youngest man elected to the Forty-second Congress from any of the States, is "Captain BILLY MCCLELLAND,"—as he is familiarly called,—of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District. Not only is he the youngest man, but, with a realizing sense of his native modesty, we will say that he will rate among the handsomest men in that body. He is the beau ideal of manly vigor and physical perfection. Robust, active and quick in his motions, he bears every evidence of an iron constitution. He has a large, full and hand-some face with a complexion tanned by exposure. He wears his face close shaven with the exception of a short brown moustache, which sets him off to a decided advantage. His hair which is cut medium is a very dark, glossy brown, just the shade that would challenge a lady's admiration. His eyes are large, full and prominent and of a deep hazel hue, and withal so overflowing with intelligence, good nature and jovial fellowship, that one is drawn to him instinctively, and at once understands the secret of his immense popularity at home, where he is best known.

But with all his fine personal advantages, the Captain is unmarried, and one would judge from the coolness and indifference with which he looks upon feminine beauty that he was destined to develop into a confirmed old bachelor; but let us charitably hope that no such fate is reserved for him.

He is the son of the late Dr. ROBERT M'CLELLAND of Lawrence county, and was born at Mt. Jackson, Lawrence (then Beaver) county, on the second day of March 1842, and has not yet attained his twenty-ninth year. In 1845, his father, who was a Democrat, was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from Beaver county by a large majority, although the county was strongly Whig in politics. The son seems to have inherited all his father's force of character, sterling integrity and great personal popularity.

Young WILLIAM took his first steps in gaining an education in the Common Schools, as well as receiving the care and oversight of his father, a gentleman of literary tastes and more than ordinary culture. As he approached manhood he entered, as a student, Westminster College, at New Wilmington, where he remained until the beginning of the war. After serving with marked distinction, of which we shall speak in detail, during the entire contest, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, where he completed his studies. Having read law at Meadville, he was admitted to the practice in June, 1870. His military career was a most extraordinary and eventful one.

Devoted alike to his country and a total stranger to fear, he enlisted in the service as a private immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumpter, and remained at the post of danger and duty, until peace was declared. He enlisted as a private soldier in Battery "B" First Artillery Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. From the position of a private soldier he rose to the honored position of Captain of Battery "B," and this, too without the advantages of of favoritism, but by his merit and gallantry alone. The valor of the men and the skill and efficiency of the officers won that Battery a renown that will shine conspicuously in the history of the conflict. As a private and an officer he filled the full measure of a man, and as a Congressman he will not fall behind the expectations or his many friends.

After serving for nearly three years as a private and non-commissioned officer, he was, in April 1864 commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and subsequently a First Lieutenant. In February, 1866, he was promoted to a Captaincy and was mustered out of the service in June 1865, with a military record that was free from the slightest stain. During the more than four years of his military service he participated in the following hotly contested engagements, namely: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City X Roads, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House and many minor affairs.

He was brought forward by the Democracy of the Twenty-fourth as their standard bearer in the Congressional contest, and he fought the battle with his proverbial gallantly, defeating Mr. DONLEY who was elected to Congress in the District by 1,124 majority,—in 1868—President GRANT carrying it by about 1800 majority. To this is to be added about six hundred negroes who voted against the Captain. His majority over DONLEY was 772, a gain of about 2,500 votes. In Lawrence the Radical majority of 2,146 of two years ago was reduced to 860 at the October election. In North Beaver township where Captain M'CLELLAND resides the Radical majority of 181 was reduced to 87.

He is a Democrat in whom there is no guile, and a gentleman in the fullest acceptation of the word.

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

Plenty of Limestone But None of the Precious Metal So Far.

An old gentleman named Girard, living near Nashville, Tenn., after dreaming for several successive nights that there was gold beneath the soil at a particular spot on his place commenced digging. After penetrating through the superincumbent earth he struck the common limestone rock so abundant all through this region of country. Blasting some distance into this the workmen came upon a hard rock full of small glittering crystals, which sparkled brightly in the sunshine. Next there appeared a dark mixed rock, very dense and variegated, and the laborers are now engaged in making their way through this. Mrs. Girard says he has tested the spot with indicators, and that he has no doubt in the world but that he will find the precious metal in large quantities. Several miners who are experienced in such matters have visited the place, and say that the indications are of the best; that the rock which has been struck is almost always associated with that of auriferous character. Of course the gold-hunter feels much encouraged, and says he is determined to go down at least fifty feet, provided he does not strike gold sooner, before he abandons it.

—This is the latest cat story, from the Lexington Press: "Mr J. F. Dean, stable keeper on Mulberry street, has a cat and a rat that play together, as kindly as though they belonged to the same specie. It is not exactly a fulfillment of scriptures, yet it is quite as remarkable as the lion lying down with the lamb, &c.

A WIFE WITH A WILL OF HER OWN.

Long ago (in the days of my bachlor life.)
When I suffered few sorrows or cares,
I became a young Coelebs, in search of a wife
With a turn for domestic affairs:
People told me that women were thoughtless and weak,
And unfit to be trusted alone;
So I made up my mind that the treasure I'd seek
Was a wife with a will of her own.

For decision and firmness I hunted about
Among spinsters of every degree.
Till I singled a strong-minded lady-love out
As exactly the treasure for me.
I prepared for refusal, but got the reverse,
And felt proud as a king on his throne
When I found myself married, for better or worse
To a wife with a will of her own.

But the honey-moon scarcely was over and past
When I slowly began to suspect
That I'd made my decision a little too fast,
Whithout taking my time to reflect.
I was bullied and snubbed till I said with a sigh,
"How I wish I could only have known
What it is to be bound, till you happen to die,
To a wife with a will of her own!"

I'm dull as an owl and meek as a mouse,
While my wife has her will and her way,
Of an evening I cannot stir out of the house,
Though I'm awfully fond of the play.
There's a moral, no doubt, in our cat-and-dog life;
And that moral I've carefully shown;
You should never look out if in want of a wife,
For a wife with a will of her own.

MOTHER, HOME, AND HEAVEN.

The sounds that fall on mortal ear,
As dew drops pure at even,
That soothe the breast or start the tear,
Are mother, home, and heaven.

A mother—sweetest name on earth,
We lisp it on the knee,
And idolize its sacred worth,
Its manhood's infancy.

A home—that paradise below,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Where hallowed joys perennial flow
By calm, sequestered bowers.

And heaven—that port of endless peace,
The heaven of the soul,
When life's corroding cares shall cease,
Like sweeping waves that roll.

Oh, weep not then; though cruel time
The chain of love has risen;
To every link, in yonder clime,
Reunion shall be given.

Oh, fall they not on mortal ear,
As dew drops pure at even,
To sooth the breast, or start the tear,
A mother, home, and heaven.

For The Post.]

SHALL WE KNOW THEM?

BY MRS. ELLIE WALLACE FOSTER.

Shall we know them in that world of beauty?
In the near presence of that blessed GOD.
Them that with us, the lowly ways of duty
In loving trust and patient meekness trod?
Their hearts were knit to ours by ties most tender,
Grace, voice and step, to memory how dear!
In hope we gave them up when called to render,
Shall we not know them as we knew them here?

Thus asks the heart in its strong human yearning;
Asks of the seed in earth, insect in air;
Then to the page of Revelation turning,
Seeks for an answer traced by GOD'S hand there.
Peace troubled soul, why vex thyself with questions,
Whose details here may not be understood;
Listen to Faith's sublimely sweet suggestions,
GOD is all-powerful, merciful, and good.

He framed those forms endeared to mortal vision;
Giants of the spirit for the hour of time;
He knit the ties that cannot know division;
The promise gave of endless life sublime.
Who hath done this, We know will still befriend us.
With HIM unquestioning on hope we rest,
If faithful still, His love and care attend us,
And what HE loves, must be entirely blest.

A NEGRO MURDERER.

He Confesses to the Crime—Fiendish Brutality of the Negro Boy Cluff, at Westport, Massachusetts.

A murder of unusual atrocity has been perpetrated at Westport, near New Bedford, Massachusetts. The victim, Benjamin Howard, was over eighty-two years of age, and has lived alone for more than forty years, receiving at long intervals the visits of an aged sister, who left him well within a month. He supported himself, and employed his time on a small farm. On Thursday last he was missed, and upon inquiry, it was found that he had not been seen for several days. His house was found empty, with no trace of the occupant. The neighbors suspected something was wrong, summoned aid, and began investigating the circumstances of the disappearance. Near the house Mr. Howard's cap was found, and blood was discovered on a rail fence not far from it; further on through the meadows fresh tracks of blood were discovered on the ground, and every evidence of foul play. Some one interested had evidently taken pains to cover the clotted blood with earth in several places. The trail of blood ran directly into the woods.

Before reaching the wood, however, the searchers came to a hole newly made, six feet long and two feet deep. A few feet within the wood the mangled body of Howard lay on the ground. His head was smashed in; his arm was shot through, and his right leg severed completely from the body at the thigh. In the search for the missing limb, which was found some yards further on, a newly-made grave was also found containing one shoe of the victim.

Charles Cluff, a colored boy fifteen years old, has been arrested, and confessed that he murdered the old man. He implicates another boy, John Pettis, of nearly his own age, in the deed, and the officers are now seeking this culprit. After murdering the old man the boys robbed the body of about $60. They knew of Howard's having considerable money, and deliberately arranged the plan of robbing him, and, in case resistance was offered he was to be killed. This was on Monday last. Tuesday morning, Cluff says, about four o'clock, he woke up just as a pistol shot was fired. Telling his mother he was going to see about some traps, he hurried to Howard's house just as Pettis struck the old man with an axe, on the door step of the house.

He then saw Pettis drag the body to the bars and endeavor to get it through. At that time Cluff was discovered by the other boy, who called to him for assistance. This assistance Cluff willingly rendered, and the body was dragged into the meadow, where it was searched. The old man's wallet, a key, a knife and some tobacbo were found in the pocket of his pants. Pettis took possession of the money and key, and the other articles were left on the body. The boys then commenced the grave, digging alternately, until, Cluff says, it began to grow light and they were alarmed.

The corpse was placed in the grave, but it was not deep enough, and Cluff took it out. The boys then had a consultation, and finally Pettis went to the house and obtained the saw and axe, and Cluff watched, Pettis cut off the leg. Cluff says they could not drag him on the wall, for he was very heavy, and that was the reason for severing the limb. The boys then hurriedly carried the remains into the woods, partially covered them with leaves and left them.

The Letter of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, to U. S. Grant.

The following manly and able letter was addressed by Senator Bayard to the President, just before the recent election in Delaware, when it was proposed, without the shadow of a pretext, to quarter troops in that peaceable and law-abiding community, for the purpose of intimidating the people, and preventing a free expression of their opinions at the ballot box:

WILMINGTON, DEL., Oct. 15, 1870.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: To-day I was informed by Mr. John M. Dunn, the United States Marshal for this district, that it was his intention to cause United States troops to be stationed at various points in this State on the occasion of the election to be held on the 8th proximo.

In reply to my inquiry whether such action was in obedience to instructions from his official superiors, or of his own origination, he stated that it would be done in the exercise of his own discretion, *although he had had no interviews relative to the matter with the Attorney General and Secretary of War*, and his application for troops was to be addressed to the last named official.

The Marshal named but one voting precinct in the entire State (Mispillion Hundred, in Kent county, Delaware) where the slightest "disturbance" was alleged to have occurred at the inspectors' election which took place throughout the State on the 4th instant, but he stated that *"petitions to him"* were in the course of preparation to have troops stationed in Appoquinimink Hundred, in this county, in order to subdue some possible "disturbance" at the polls.

Such action by a marshal of the United States is happily udprecedented in the long history of this little State, and as now proposed is an entirely gratuitous insult to our citizens and an unwarantable invasion of the jurisdiction of our State laws.

Not only so—but there is not and has never been the slightest pretext to anticipate any interference with the perfect freedom, order, and legality of our elections.

Nowhere in this Union has justice, propriety, and decorum been more throughly preserved and maintained than by the Democratic party in the State of Delaware. Our State laws supply ample and efficient remedies for all wrongs to the citizens, touching the right to exercise the elective franchise, and the disposition of our people has always been consistently manifested in favor of fair and free elections.

All attempts at terroism or violence at the polls are severely punished by our State laws, which also prohibit and severely punish parties who bring or cause to be brought armed soldiery to the places of election.

As a son of this State, and honored by her as one of her representatives in the Senate of the United States, I feel keenly the injustice and outrage of the imputation upon our community contained in the menace to place our peaceful, orderly, and lawful elections under military surveillance, summoned here at the discretion and under the partisan control of a United States marshal.

Earnestly I protest to you against the delegation of such powers to him, or its employment by him, as unwarranted by any just interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, or any law passed in pursuance thereof, and as an invasion of the reserved rights of this State and her people.

It has ever been my honest effort and wish that our people should sustain their Government from the principle of a spontaneous sense of duty and love towards it, and in fidelity to the Constitution and the laws, none proclaimed their fealty earlier, or have sustained it more faithfully, than the people of Delaware.

As President of the United States, and *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I ask in the name and on behalf of my State and my fellow citizens, that no armed citizens of the United States may be sent into the State for any such purposes as Mr. Dunn has suggested.

I denounce as slanderous any allegation that necessity exists, or can exist, for so offensive an invasion of our State laws.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

Surratt's Lecture.

John H. Surratt lectured in Rockville, Ind., on Wednesday, in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln. He said that he was introduced to J. Wilkes Booth in the Fall of 1864, and that after meeting several times, Booth disclosed to him a plan to effect an exchange of prisoners, which, he said the United States Government had refused to make. The plan was to kidnap Lincoln and carry him to Richmond. Surratt, after two days' reflection, informed Booth of his willingness to join in the plot, but such a thing as assassination was never spoken of by any of the party. Months passed before an opportunity was presented to attempt the seizure; however, all arrangements were perfected, and boats even were in readiness to convey the captive and the captors across the Potomac into Virginia. One day information was received that Lincoln would visit Seventh street Hospital for the purpose of attending an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The report reached them only about three-quarters of an hour before the time appointed, but so perfect was their communication that they were instantly in saddles and on their way to the hospital. This was between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. It was their intention to seize the carriage, which was drawn by a splendid pair of horses, and to have one of their men mount the box and drive direct for Southern Maryland, via Benning's Bridge, over the eastern branch of the Potomac. They felt confident that all the cavalry in Washington could never overtake them. They were mounted on swift horses, besides having a thorough knowledge of the country, it being determined to abandon the carriage, after passing the city limits. They depended for success upon the suddenness of the blow and the celerity of their movements. To their great disappointment, however, the President was not there, but another of the Government officials was, Mr. Chase, he believed. They did not disturb him. This was their last attempt, and a separation finally took place. This scheme of abduction was concocted without the knowledge or assistance of the Confederate Government in any shape or form. Surratt left Washington on the 4th of April, for New York. Two days before Lincoln's death. Being in Elmira, on business for the Confederate Government as a spy, he registered his name as John Harrison. Subsequently he heard, at the breakfast table, of the assassination of Lincoln and Secretary Seward, but he put so little faith in what one of the guests said, that he remarked it was too early in the morning to get off such jokes as that. The guest then showed him the newspaper, but as no names were mentioned it never occurred to him that the assassin could be Booth, or any of the party, perhaps for the reason that assassination had never been spoken of during his intercourse with them.

VARIETIES.

—In Florida they are making "orange brandy."

—London had 133,751 paupers on the 4th of November.

—"Fooling with a horse-pistol" was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Utica.

—A Toronto gentleman is in jail for practicing with a revolver at his neighbor's door knob.

—An Alabama paper wants to know if Susan B. Antony is the wife of Mark Antony.

—Thirty-three bachelors of Storm Lake, Iowa, have formed a co-operative union with matrimonial intentions.

—The rod is dispensed with in the Nevada schools. Each pupil carries a pistol, and the schoolmaeter a brace of revolvers.

—A clarionet, cornet and flute have been introduced into the choir of the Congregational Church at Waupun, Wis.

—Lilac bushes in some situations in Hartford are covered with leaf buds. The mildness of the temperature is remarkable for the season.

—The Chinese in California recently burned one of their women caught stealing.

—During one of the recent sorties from Paris, four sons of a merchant of that city were killed by one Prussian shell.

—Miss Vinnie Ream and her father have arrived in Washington. Her statue of Lincoln will soon be there.

—A London butcher has been committed to prison for three months, at hard labor, for having in his possession meat unfit for human food.

—A contemporary writes of an individual who was too poor to hire his boots blacked, and "trusted he was to much of a gentleman to black them himself," so they went dirty.

—Mr. Headrich, of Wytheville, Va., has invented a six-barreled gun, which may be fired four hundred times a minute by simply turning a crank.

—Galveston has a population of over 14,000 while Houston has upwards of 10,000. Before the late census both town had claimed the precedence.

—The marriage of a Mrs. Tower, of Lowell, Mass., a divorced wife, was recently nullified because she had contracted it without the sanction of the Supreme Court.

—A telegram from Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, says that Judge Kingman has discharged the petit jury there, and fined the jurors each $10 for indulging in the game of seven-up in the jury room while deliberating on a case.

—The Treasury Department now prints 4,000 copies of the public debt statement in German and 2,000 in English. Prominent bankers and brokers at home and abroad are regularly suplied with copies of the debt statement.

—The German soldiers have each a bottle of wine per day, and each bottle contains two ounces of alcohol. The surgeons say the ration is a valuable one to the men, the alcohol sustaining and the vegetable matter nourishing exhausted nature.

—Rev. Father Duggan, pastor of St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, at Augusta, Ga., died on Monday evening. He officiated at church on Sunday in apparently good health. On Monday evening, however, while sitting in his arm chair he was seized with heart disease and died in a few minutes.

—It has been resolved to establish in England a society to be called the "Infant Life Protection Society," on the model of similar societies in France, having for its first object the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the registration and supervision of nurses who receive children of thers into their homes, and of the children entrusted to their care,

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Washington, D. C., has lately been engaged in waging war against a new instrument of torture for the horse, in the shape of a stiff piece of soleleather, in which are fastened from twenty to thirty needles, projecting an inch from the surface of the leather.

—A New Hampshire magistrate is under indictment for having married a matron of forty to a youth of fifteen, whom she had captured, and who states that he was afraid to say "No" when asked the momentous question.

—Dogs are regularly quoted now in the Paris provision markets. We have always felt confident, says an exchange, that the time would come when a nobler use would be found for the mild eyed poodle than tying him on a pole to wash the windows with.

—Thomas Powers, a lad of eighteen, who disappeared mysteriously from his home in New London Ct., more than two years ago, and was given up for dead, "turned up" last Sunday to the astonishment of his parents, having, meantime, been around the world.

—The local reporter of the Vallejo (Texas) Recorder complains of the scarcity of murders, robberies, arson, and frightful accidents in that locality. He says it may speak well for the morals of the town, but that it is "rough on an industrious local."

—Mrs. Homespun, of the Prarie Farmer is a Christian philosopher. She says that the following lines are constantly on her lips:

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none;
If there be one try and find it,
If there be none, never mind it.

—An ambitous amateur once put up the play of the "Lady of Lyons" as a complimentary testimonial to himself. At the end of the first act he addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission I will conclude the evening's entertainment by singing 'I would not die in spring time,' as I find the part of Claude a little too hefty for me."

—The Governor of Minnesota has pardoned John Brown, who was sentenced for life on conviction of murder, making the singular condition that he must never appear in Le Sueur county, where the deed was committed, or drink a drop of liquor. Upon the first instance of a violation of these requirements, he is to be imprisoned to serve the full term.

—A Cape Cod-clergyman one Sabbath had prayed most earnestly for rain. He entreated the Lord to "uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing shows." The drought had lasted through August and a part of September. Tuesday morning the line-storm began and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and sweeping off bridges in all directions. Saturday night it set in to rain again and Sabbath morning it was still pouring down. This time the prayer was as follows: "O Lord' we recently took occassion to entreat Thee to uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing shower; but we *did not mean that the corks should be thrown away.*"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE work still continues on the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, the upper pier on the draw being nearly completed.

WE hear it asserted, on high Republican authority, that if the Radical nominee for Senator in the First District Philadelphia is defeated, two certificates will be issued and Hon. HARRY WHITE, will see to it that the proper rulings are made when the Legislature meets. This is certainly giving notice in time, and we hope will be improved upon. Perhaps Mr. WHITE would like to inaugurate another buckshot war.

AMONG the really good names mentioned in our Democratic exchanges for the caucus nomination for Speaker of the next House, we notice that of our young and talented friend, Hon. P. GRAY MEEK, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, one of the ablest papers in the State. Mr. MEEK has already served several terms in the Legislature, with credit to himself and constituents, is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position and is withal, an upright gentleman and a sound Democrat.

SENATOR DRAKE is severely censured by his political friends for proposing to relinquish his remaining three years in the Senate to a Democrat. Missouri is a nest upon which the Senatorial DRAKE does not like to set. Farmer's boys often adopt the expedient of putting red hot boulders in a goose's nest to make her quit setting, and it is more than likely that the people of Missouri have served this DRAKE the same trick. Why should they object to him because he don't want his feathers singed.

A QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

There is at present a case in the New York courts which involves a novel and highly important question of States Rights, which will probably reach the Supreme Court of the United States before it is finally adjudicated, and bring about a judicial determination of the question.

The case grows out of a will made in 1869 by one CHARLES FOX, and which went to probate in the Surrogate Court in the regular way, where its validity was questioned by the decendent's nephews. By the terms of the will the deceased bequeathed a considerable amount of property, including several lots of real estate, cash, bonds, &c., to the United States government as sole legatee, to be "devoted to the payment of the debt incurred by the Government in the war for the subjugation of the rebellion in the Southern States."

The petition of the complainants to set aside this will, takes the position that its provisions are illegal and consequently void. The argumentative grounds taken by the United States District Attorney are that the United States, by reason of its sovereignty, cannot not only take property given or devised to it, but has the legal right to bring its action for the recovery of property so given or devised, when withheld by other parties.

On the other hand the appellants set up the claim that the government is estopped and has no right to hold or take possession of any real estate by devise or otherwise save and except by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same is situated, and that the United States is a corporation whose charter is the written Constitution, which charter neither in its terms nor by legal inference authorizes it to hold real estate by devise.

It is still further claimed on behalf of the appellants that there exists no legal authority by which a man can devise his real estate to the Government, as no State, especially the State of New York, has conceded that right by Legislative enactment; and that the State of New York is absolutely sovereign over its own territory, which cannot be alienated to any foreign sovereignty by her citizens without her own consent in a sovereign capacity, as well as the fact that without the special authority, sometimes conferred upon it, the General Government cannot take even so much as a handfull of soil without the consent of the State, and that the case does not come within the purview of such special authorization.

The arguments set up appear to be well grounded, and it does not seem that there existed any more right for the General Government to assume ownership of this real estate than any foreign power.

When the State of New York and the other States ratified the Constitution of the United States, they severally and collectively agreed to surrender to the General Government certain specified rights, while all others not so specified were reserved to the States respectively and to the people. The decision of this case will settle an important principle in the doctrine of State Rights.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A new railroad is proposed from Allentown *via* of Lebanon to Harrisburg, along Tulpehocken and Swartra creeks. It is proposed to make it a two feet six inch guage and use it for carrying local freights and passengers. The speed o such roads as the one proposed is from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour, and freights can be carried at one cent per ton per mile, and a handsome profit realized an the investment. They are in extensive use in Wales, at various places in Continental Europe, in Australia, and we believe have been introduced into Canada. We see no reason why they should not do most excellently in the broken districts of Pennsylvania.

The last report of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, submitted by President HUNTINGTON at the meeting of stockholders at Richmond, Virginia, last week shows that the entire lines to the Ohio River will be completed and in running order by July, 1872. This road when finished, will give Cincinnati the shortest possible route to the Atlantic. The report gives the total receipts for the year ending September 30 at $687,325 28, and the total expenses $617,439 03, making the net receipts $59,886 24.

The long proposed Springfield (Ohio) short line enterprise has finally been consummated, by the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Company perpetually leasing their track to the Cincinnati and Springfield Company between the two latter points. Under this arrangement the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company will run its Cincinnati trains by Springfield instead of Columbus as heretofore.

The second track of the Cumberland Valley road between Bridgeport and Mechanicsburg, a distance of eight miles, will be completed the present season; new passenger station houses have been built at Bridgeport and Hagerstown; the grading of the extension, from Hagerstown to the Potomac is about completed; the work on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is about one-half done, and will be completed by the 1st of April next; its length is twenty-five miles. One hundred fifty tons of steel rails have been purchased, and about eight hundred tons more will be required during the next year.

Commissioner WRIGHT of Ohio reports the condition of the Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton railroad for 1870 as follows: Capital stock, $3,500,000; stock per mile, $58,333,82; funded debt, $2,022,000; no floating debt, $325,150; construction, $3,074,73; right of way and real estate $330,180 34; equipment, $995,750 56, total cost, $5,309,336 03; cost per mile, $88,488 93; main line, 60 miles; double main track, 12 miles; side and other tracks, 17 miles; total, 176 miles. The company owns thirty-three locomotives and five hundred and sixteen cars of all classes.

We see it stated upon good authority that all the stock for the proposed Buffalo and Washington road has been taken —$600,000 by the Pennsylvania Central; $100,000 by the Erie Land Company $100,000 by Cameron Coal Company. It is expected that all the line will be put under control by the first of March.

There is to be a new road built to be called the Lackawanna and Susquehanna, and which has already been put under contract. It is intended to form an important link in the northern extension of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Its length is twenty-one and a half miles, and it connects with the Jefferson railroad near Landboro', and thence with the Albany and Susquehanna at Nineveh.

On Saturday last the cars were running one hundred and twenty-five miles on the Flint and Pere Marquette road, which includes thirteen miles of the Bay City Branch. The road is now completed to St. Clair Station, (Michigan) fifty one miles west of Saginaw. It is expected by the 1st of November 1872 to have it finished to the crossing of the Indiana and Grand Rapids.

Negotiations are pending on the part of the New York Central for the connection of Titusville and Tidioute. The Central is trying to get control of the Dunkirk and Warren road, in which event it is thought the connection will be made between Titusville and Tidioute, thus adding largely to the carrying trade of the Trunk Line.

The St. Paul and Pacific has passed into the hands of the Northern Pacific. The old company have agreed to finish the road to Breckinridge on the Red River, to complete the transfer. This gives the Northern Pacific two lines running from St. Paul, connecting in all about two hundred miles of road.

The Lake Erie and Atlantic road, proposed from Toledo to Wilmington, North Carolina, or some other favorable point, it is thought will be in running order as far South as the Ohio river by the first of June next, by the consolidation of minor lines, and the building up of small gaps which are mostly under contract. South of the Ohio it is proposed to build the road through the mineral regions of Virginia and North Carolina, with arms tapping East Tennessee.

The Northern extension of the Muskingum Valley road from Zanesville to Dresden is being rapidly pushed to completion. When finished it will afford a more direct and much shorter route from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There is no doubt but that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road has control of the Muskingum Valley line, and will make it a trunk line, putting down in time a double track from here to Cincinnati.

SPORADIC VIRTUE.

The *Gazette* on Saturday last published with a grand flourish of trumpets the substance of a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator WILSON to prevent the blackmailing of Department clerks, as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any head of Department, Collector of Customs or Internal Revenue, or other Government officer, to receive, or knowingly fail to prohibit, any such assessment, and any employees paying such assessment shall be dismissed from office and be subject to a fine of not exceeding $1,000. It also forbids, under the same penalties, any importer, broker, agent, or other person, from making to any Government official, or employee, or member of his family, directly or indirectly, any present, gratuity, reward, or compensation, for any service promised or rendered in connection with the duties of his office.

"We are satisfied," says our cotemporary, "that the sound and healthy opinion of all parties will endorse this bill." How long since the opinions of the *Gazette* and its party leaders recieved that sound and healthy status that would read them to endorse the provisions of this bill? Since the last election campaign, surely. The *Gazette* certainly remembers the COX-GRANT correspondence, and the insolvent letters of the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee and Colonel CLENDENNING to the Secretary of the Interior, and that one of the main reasons that led to his summary dismissal from the Cabinet, was because he would not let the blood-suckers of the Radical party enter his Department and phlebotonize his clerks at will.

It cost General Cox his official position because he had the honesty and the courage to attempt to introduce this kind of civil service reform into the Executive branch of the government, and the *Gazette* was foremost in howling him down.

The *Gazette* knows that if such a law had been in existence during the last campaign and rigidly enforced, that every solitary Radical leader and Committeeman from Maine to Georgia would have been indicted and punished for using corrupt means to influence the election, for it knows, and will hardly have the cheek to deny that right here in Pittsburgh and the Twenty-second Congressional District every Federal employee, down to the letter-carriers and Postoffice messenger and Custom House janitor, was assessed a regular per centage on salary and had to pay it, to help elect General NEGLEY to Congress, to still further gouge the people in landgrabs to the utter neglect of the interests of his constituents.

Why did not Senator WILSON and the *Gazette* raise their voices against this robbery and corruption while it was being carried on with a high hand? They had not one word to say against it then, but insisted upon driving every man from office who, like General Cox, set himself agaist it, and attempted to introduce honesty into the administration of the government.

Says the *Gazette*:

The Republican party has made its pledges, and it must maintain them without trifling. If General Grant is to be our next President, and we believe he will be, the Republican party must meet the honest and intelligent demands of the people earnestly and willingly. It must show to all that its object is reform, and its purpose to carry out that object. If it does this, if it tramples on corruption, and steadily and honestly pursues its way beneath its banner of reform and progress, it will sweep the Union for General Grant at the next election. Its success is in its own hands, and as it sows so shall it reap.

The people understand all about the pledges of the Radical party, and how very liks ropes of sand they are. Again and again have they trusted to them only to be more heartlessly deceived each time. It was the Radical party that inaugurated the frightful reign of corruption that now has sway in the country, and it is idle folly to put trust in the promises of reform made and broken and made again by the very men who are growing rich by means of wholesale public robberyr. The people must look for reform in a different direction.

It is the fear of GRANT being defeated for the Presidency in 1872, that prompts the show of civil service reform on the part of the Radical leaders. If they meant reform they would desist at once from their corrupt peculations, and not promise it in wordy and meaningless speeches in Congress, and parade it in bills and rosolutions, which are never to be passed, or are to remain as dead letters on the statute books.

A NEWFOUNDLAND dog walked up to the polls, in Alabama, on election day, with a Democratic ticket in his mouth. Is there no law in that State to prevent cruelty to dumb animals?—*Gazette.*

The dog at least exhibited more intelligence than the negroes who "walked up to the polls" with Radical tickets in their hands, and voted them. Let it be put down to the credit of the dog that he was opposed to carpet-baggers and scalawags, and in favor of a white man's government.

THE COMING ISSUE.

SPEECH OF HON. W. A. WALLACE

The Election of a Senator in the First District—How the Democracy Has Been Gerrymandered Out of its Rights.

At an immense meeting of the Democracy in Philadelphia on Monday evening, which was addressed by Col. Dechert, candidate for State Senate, Dr. Neibinger, John O'Byrne, Gen. M'Candless, Messrs. Cassidy, Ludlow, Cantrell and others, some facts and figures were given by Senator Wallace which are particularly interesting at this time. We clip from the *Age*:

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the First Senatorial District:

I come to you to-night to briefly discuss the questions of State policy involved in this contest. I come with no brilliant preorations nor eloquent generalities, but with facts and figures gathered from the records of the past and the events of the present, out of which I hope to weave the argument that should lead you to success.

In passing, permit me to say that, during a somewhat extended term in the Senate it has been my fortune again and again to be called upon by gentlemen, prominent in your city, with the inquiry, why this measure has received our sanction, and why we, of the rural districts, have not stayed the wheels of legislation, until the press and the people of your city are heard from? A brief glance at our position there will answer these queries. You elect four gentlemen to represent you in the Senate; they come clothed with official garb; and when they unite in the endorsement of any measure purely local and ask its passage as the desire of their constituents, what right have I to assume that it is not your wish? My people elect me to take care of their interests, and in matters affecting my district alone. I should feel deeply aggrieved, if my right to judge of their wishes and wants were questioned by a Philadelphia Senator. Thus, "putting myself in their place." I acquiesce in their right to represent you. They are your agents; the guardians of your interests, and their voices are potent on all questions, in which you alone are concerned. How vital then is it, that, in matters affecting the interests of this great city, you should be faithfully and honestly represented, and how important to all of you is it, that the best man should be elected.

Send to us such men as your candidate and we will hear fewer complaints of the wrongs perpetrated at Harrisburg upon your people and your rights. The evil, if such there be, is at home, and here at the ballot box, you must apply the remedy.

By the fiat of Providence, the Senate is to-day equally divided. The contest to decide its political complexion, is, in every sense, a State one. The division of the Commonwealth into Congressional, Senatorial, and representative districts; the possible call for a convention to revise the State Constitution, and the mode of selecting the representatives thereto, are the great questions to be disposed of in the coming session. In the adjustment of matters of so grave moment, no narrow partizanship should prevail, but so far as is consistent with the character of our institutions, every shade of sentiment should be represented, and every individual voter made the equal of his fellow: In this way alone can we approximate the true standard of representative government.

By the election of Colonel Dechert to the Senate, the Democrats will control that body. The Republicans already have the House, and the Governor, and a fair apportionment of the State, and an impartial distribution of the delegates to the State Convention (if one shall be called), will be made. The conflicting interests of the two parties in view of the mandatory provisions of the Constitution will be harmonized, and the counsels of reasonable and reasoning men in the legislature will prevail. Give both branches of the Legislature again to the Republican party and the force of party drill, the necessity for party success and the desires of ambitious men within its ranks will outweigh the calmer judgment of fair-minded men.

We seek but a fair bill and an honest apportionment. This is the issue in this canvass, for a partisan majority will again disfranchise and outrage the people as they were disfranchised and outraged by the iniquitous measures of 1862 and 1864.

See the figures and the facts to support this assertion.

THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF A RADICAL GERRYMANDER FOR CONGRESS.

In 1864, the total vote for Congress was 497,882; 16 Republicans elected had 254,808 votes, or 15,925 votes each; 8 Democrats elected had 243,074 votes, or 30,384 votes each, required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican, 14,459 votes; whole Republican majority, 11,484; for which they obtained 8 Congressmen.

In 1866, the total vote was 593,554; 18 Republicans elected had 302,468 votes; or 16,803 votes each; 6 Democrats elected had 291,086 votes, or 48,513 votes each; required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican, 31,710 votes; whole Republican majority, 11,382 votes; for which they obtained 12 Congressmen.

In 1868, the total vote was 651,918, 3 Democrats elected who were turned out, viz: Moffit, Reading and Foster, leaving 18 Republicans who had 329,642 votes, or 18,310 votes each. 6 Democrats who had 322,276 votes, or 53,712 votes each. Required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican, 35,499 votes. Whole Republican majority was, 7,366, for which they obtained by the gerrymander and the Committee on Elections, 18 Congressmen.

In 1870, leaving out of view the Second district, and 1,372 Independent votes in the Allegheny district, the whole Congressional vote was, 512,506 11 Democrats elected had 256,334 votes. 12 Republicans elected had 256,172, leaving a majority of 162, for which the Republicans obtain one Congressman, equal to 21,000 for the popular vote.

We thus find that the practical workings of the Congressional gerrymander of 1862, during four terms, has been to require an average of 36,895 votes to elect a Democratic Congressmen, whilst 17,860 votes were sufficient to elect a Republican. The difference in the whole vote polled at these four Congressional elections has been about 31,000 votes, or less than the rates is for two Congressmen, and yet sixty-four Republicans have been sent to Congress for these terms, whilst but thirty-one Democrats have occupied the place, and of these Cessna is after one.

The Senatorial and Representative apportionment made in 1864, was still more unjust in its details, and has proved so in practice.

The county of Montgomery had always enjoyed a separate Senatorial representation until the passage of that bill, when she was attached to Chester and Delaware, in order that their Republican majority should control her, and give another Senator to the Republicans.

Lancaster, with 27,368 taxables, was given two Senators, whilst Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene, with 27,496 taxables, were allowed but one; the former were Republican, the latter Democratic. A number of other instances of gross injustice are in the bill, and the result has justified the hopes of its framer, namely: the perpetuation of their majority in the Senate.

I proceed to show from the actual results in electing members of the House during the past five years, how infamous the disfranchisement of our people has been.

The Apportionment bill of 1864 assumed to fix 9,700 taxables as the quota for one Representative in the House, and in 1866 Geary had 307,294 votes, in sixty Republican members were elected, having each upon the general basis 4,956 votes. Clymer had 290,096 votes, and thirty-eight Democrats were elected, each having upon this basis 7,633 votes. Thus requiring 2,677 more votes to elect a Democrat than to elect a Republican.

The Republican majority in the State was 17,178, less than the number necessary for three members, yet their majority was twenty-four.

In Philadelphia, the operation is still worse, for in that year, Geary had there 54,205 votes, which elected 13 Republican members of the House, with 4,170 votes each; whilst Clymer had 48,817 votes, which elected but 5 Democrats with 9,763 votes each, requiring more than twice as many Democrats as Republican to elect a member of the House.

In 1867, Judge Sharswood carried the State by 992 majority, yet the Legislature stood 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats; giving them 8 majority, when under a fair bill it would have been ours by as many. In Philadelphia, the Democrats elected the Sheriff and all of the row offices; and Judge Sharswood had 52,075 votes, which gave the Democrats but 7 members, whilst Judge Williams had but 49,587 votes, which gave the Republicans 11 members, thus requiring 7,439 votes to elect a Democrat, whilst 4,508 votes elected a Republican.

In 1868, Hartranft had 331,416 votes, and the Republicans had 62 members, each having 5,345 votes. Boyle had had 321,739 votes, and the Democrats had but 38 members, each having 8,466 votes, a difference of 3,121 in favor of Republicanism. The whole majority was 9,677, for which they obtained 24 members. In Philadelphia the Democrats elected their Mayor and District Attorney, and Boyle carried the city by 175 majority, yet the Democrats got but 5 members of the House, whilst the Republicans had 13 Boyle's vote was 60,808; 5 members, 12,161 votes each; Hartranft's vote was 60,633; 13 members, 4,664 votes each, a discrimination of nearly 270 per cent. against the Democrats of Philadelphia.

In 1849 Geary had 290,652 votes and his party had 60 members of the house with 4,842 votes each. Packer had 285,956 votes, and the Democrats had 40 members, 6,148 votes each. For an aggregate majority of 4,596 they obtained 20 members of the House. In Philadelphia Geary had 51,202 votes and 13 Republicans were elected with 2,938 votes. Packer had 46,802 votes, and 5 Democrats were elected with 9,360 votes each, another discrimination of over 230 per cent.

In 1870, taking the Congressional vote as the basis, and giving the Republicans the independent vote in the Allegheny district, and treating the vote in the Second district as 9,544 Democrat, and 11,700 Republican, we find a total Republican vote of 269,244, for which they have 55 members, with 4,895 votes each, and the Democrats, with 265,834 votes, have 45 members with 5,907 votes each. For a majority of 3,420 on the whole vote they have 10 members of the House. In Philadelphia the Republicans have again 13 members, with about 3,700 votes each, whilst the Democrats have but five members with about 9,000 votes each.

I append a tabular statement of these results.

The aggregate difference in the whole vote polled during these five years is but about 34,000, but by its skillful manipulation the Republicans have secured the control of the House during the whole period, and managed to elect eighty-six members more than the Democrats.

It is not strange that such a result should follow when we contrast the districts framed by the iniquitous bill of 1864. Examine some of its prominent features:

Cumberland, Democratic, with 10,230 taxables, has one member.

Tioga and Potter, Republican, with 11,187 taxables, have two members.

Montgomery, Democratic, with 18,057 taxables, has two members.

Chester, Republican, with 16,519 taxables, has three members.

Columbia, Montour and Northumberland, Democratic, 17,443 taxables, have two members.

Bradford and Sullivan, Republican, with 11,672 taxables, have two members.

Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, Democratic, with 17,939 taxables, have two members.

Susquehanna and Wyoming, Republican, with 11,273 taxables, have two members.

Westmoreland, Democratic, 12,065 taxables, was entitled to two members, and Indiana, with 16,742 taxables, was entitled to one. Yet they are joined in one district and three members given to it, all of whom are Republicans, because their majority in Indiana is greater than ours in Westmoreland.

The issue before the people of the First Senatorial District involves the correction of these gross wrongs, and the enactment of an apportionment bill, by which all of the people shall be fairly represented. With the election of Colonel Dechert, the Senate is Democratic, and a fair bill will be arrived at by the action of the two Houses. We want no gerrymander; no more unfair and disgraceful partisanship; no further disfranchisement of our people, but we demand such an apportionment as will give to the party carrying the State the legitimate results of its success, in a majority of the members of Congress, and the control of the Legislature. This is a representative government, under the legitimate rule of a majority, and for it we come to you, the people of the First Senatorial District.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS DURING EIGHT YEARS OF THE REPUBLICAN GERRYMANDER FOR CONGRESS.

	1864.	1866.	1868.	1870.
Republican elected to Congress	16	18	18	12
Whole No. of votes polled for them	254,808	302,468	329,642	256,172
Average vote for each of them	15,925	16,803	18,310	21,347
Democrats elected to Congress	8	6	6	11
Whole number of votes polled for them	243,074	291,686	322,276	256,334
Average vote for each them	30,384	48,572	53,712	23,303
More votes necessary for a Democratic Congressman than for a Republican	14,459	31,710	35,499	1,956
Republican majority on whole vote	11,734	11,382	7,366	bet. 162
Number of Congressmen obtained thereby	8	12	12	1
Aggregate difference of votes during these years	31,320			
Republican Congressmen obtained thereby	64			
Average number of votes required for a Republican Congressman	17,860			
Average number of votes required for a Democratic Congressman	35,395			

(In 1868, Moffat, Reading and Foster, Democrats were elected, but were turned out, leaving the delegation as in the preceding Congress.)

(The Second District, for 1870, is omitted from the table.)

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE HOUSE DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

State Results.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Republican vote	307,294	266,824	333,416	280,552	269,244
Republican members of House	62	54	62	60	55
Average vote for them	4,956	5,120	5,345	4,842	4,896
Democratic vote	290,096	267,746	321,739	285,956	256,834
Democratic members	38	46	38	40	45
Average vote for them	7,633	5,820	8,466	7,148	5,907
More votes necessary for a Democrat than a Republican member	2,677	700	3,121	2,306	1,012
Whole Republican majority	17,178	bt. 922	9,677	4,596	3,410
Number of the members obtained thereby	24	8	24	20	20

Aggregate difference of vote during these five years 33,859
Republican members of the House obtained thereby 86
Average number of votes for a Republican member 5,001
Average number of votes for a Democratic member 6,915

RESULTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

For Memb's of House	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Republican vote	54,205	49,587	60,633	51,202	47,577
Republican Members of House	13	11	13	13	13
Average vote for them	4,170	4,508	4,664	3,938	3,660
Democratic vote	48,117	52,075	60,808	46,802	45,650
Democratic memb's	5	7	5	5	5
Average vote for them	9,763	7,439	12,161	9,360	9,010
More votes necessary for a Democratic member than for a Republican	4,593	2,931	bet. 7,497	5,422	5,350
Whole Republican majority	5,388	2,448	175	4,400	2,527
Numbers of members obtained there by	8	4	8	8	8

Aggregate difference of vote during these five years 9,652
Republican members of the House obtained thereby 36
Average number of votes for a Republican member 4,177
Average number of votes for a Democratic member 9,360

(In this table the Second district is estimated for 1870 at 9,500 Democratic and 11,700 Republican votes.)

NORTH BEAVER township, Lawrence county, is becoming noted. The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* says it furnishes the youngest member of the Forty-second Congress, Captain WM. MCCLELLAND, and the tallest member of the next State Legislature, Mr. SAMUEL D. CLARKE, who stands six feet and seven inches tall. (How's that for high?) Mr. CLARKE, no doubt will make an honest legislator, as from his lofty position he can look down on all corrupting influences, without deigning to stoop so low as to become contaminated thereby.

"I AM fighting fraud and want your support," said Secretary Cox to General GRANT. "I shall continue to fight fraud with what force I may, but I am powerless without your support." And what was GRANT'S reply to this? Obedient to the plunderers whom Cox was fighting, GRANT removed him from the Cabinet, and put in his place a tool of the plunderers. This fact alone is enough to open the eyes of all honest men to the true character of the administration and its chief.

FOR "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," Mormons beat even the "heathen Chinee." FITCH, Republican member of Congress from Nevada, in order to secure his own re-election, imported into his State some four hundred Mormons to vote the Radical ticket. The saints, however, went back on FITCH, and voted the straight Democratic ticket. FITCH is permitted to stay at home by two hundred majority.

THE official vote of Alabama by counties is given as follows: For Governor, LINDSAY, Democratic, 77,721; SMITH, Radical, 76,292; LINDSAY'S majority, 1,429. The majority for MOREN, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor is 4,377. The Radical vote is about the same as that cast for GRANT, and the change arises from a handsome increase in the Democratic vote, which has risen from 71,412 to 77,721.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, State Superintendent of Common Schools, controls the *School Journal*, the official organ in educational matters at the seat of government. It is mainly devoted to advertising school books, publishers of which should take notice and pay liberally.

THE result of the election just held at Atlanta, Ga., affords the President another opportunity for "regret." Federal troops were stationed in the city by way of "intimidation," but the people would not be intimidated, and voted the Democratic candidates in by a thousand majority.

THE Democrats have a majority in the Nevada Legislature of five on joint ballot. One year ago it was forty-two the other way.

Our New Federal Senator.

When the vote was announced yesterday in the Legislature that George Goldthwaite had been elected to succeed a carpet-bagger named Williard Warner in the United States Senate, we felt as though the flood were over and the ark were resting on Ararat or some other rat. The Democracy have elected the Senator who is to represent us in the United States Senate for six years from March 4th next. Now, Alabama is represented. We have a man who is strong in debate, of irreproachable personal character, of dignified presence, a friend of our people, a lawyer of great learning, a jurist of profound judgment, eloquent in argument, and devoted to the great principles of liberty upon which our government was formed.

We congratulate the people of Alabama upon the defeat of the carpet-bagger and the success of one of their favorite sons. This success has been attained by no tricks of party. The Democratic House might have unseated several Republicans who have no right to seats, but confident that the result would exhibit the will of the people and determined to do nothing that would even offer a pretext to our revolutionary opponent to set aside the voice of the representatives of the people, the Democratic party would not even eject from their seats those of the opposite party who were clearly ineligible to office. They even unseated one of their own number, who did not hold the certificate of election, although clearly entitled to the seat.—*Montgomery Mail.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DESPOTISM.

An Appeal to Congress—An Investigation Prayed For.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. }

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of South Carolina, showeth to your honorable bodies that they frankly and without reservation adopted the consequences of defeat, and have endeavored, since the war, to conduct themselves as good citizens, obedient to law, under whatever government has been imposed on them, whether military or civil. That, recognizing the changes in the Constitution, and the various laws passed for the reconstruction of the States, they have willingly and without murmur rendered obedience to the same. That they have patiently endured the state of affairs hereinafter set forth, in the hope that when the prejudices succeeding the war abated, Congress would provide for them the benefits secured to the States in the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which guarantees to every State in the "Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion." That soon after the war the State was invaded by a set of unprincipled adventurers, who, by pandering to the prejudices and passions of the uneducated colored race, obtained control of the convention, Legislature, executive and judicial departments, and have administered the government to the great oppression of the State, and utterly obliterated all forms of a republican government, using the taxes, finaces, and laws for their personal advancement and the injury of the people. In this—

1. That the Governor has so manipulated the finances that he has made a large fortune by speculation in State bonds, State moneys and public property.

2. That he has maintained a State constabulary and armed the colored militia, excluding therefrom the white, for the express purpose of fomenting dissension and antagonism between the races, in order to secure his re-election.

3. That he has shamefully abused the pardoning power, by letting loose upon the community persons convicted of the most heinous crimes, for the sole purpose of enabling them to vote.

4. That the appointed trial justices in every county and township of the State, in violation of the Constitution, who are generally ignorant and unscrupulous, and who oppress the people by collecting costs and fines, appropriating the latter to their own use instead of paying the same into the Treasury.

5. That the whole Executive Department, including the Attorney General, without a single exception, have systematically plundered the state, and appropriated to their own use moneys which should have been used to alleviate the excessive and oppressive taxation under which the people now labor.

6. That the Legislature is composed of the most ignorant and vicious men, of both races, who have passed laws to secure their own re-election, have accepted bribes for the passage of laws to advance private interests, and that many of them cannot read or write.

7. That they have elected judges without regard to character or qualification so that justice is delayed or illy administered, and cases are decided to suit the designs of a party instead of reaching the ends of justice.

8. That under this condition of things property has depreciated in value, industry and energy are paralized, vice and immorality encouraged, and life is not protected.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the political condition of South Carolina be referred to a committee of your honorable body, or to any commission of sensible, patriotic, honorable men, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate and report on the political condition of South Carolina, and to make such suggestions as to them may seem wise, fit and proper. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

KITTANNING.

The Parker's Landing Murder—Greenwood Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree and Sentenced to Nine Years and Six Months in the Penitentiary.

(Special to THE POST.)

KITTANNING, December 14.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William H. Greenwood, of Parker's Landing, indicted for the murder of Alexander Flemming, was concluded here to-day, Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, in consequence of the illness of Judge Buffington, presiding at the Court. It will be recollected that the murder was committed on the night of the 11th of June last, at Parker's Landing. Greenwood is a blacksmith and lived there with his sister, Mrs. Sarah Wharton, who sometimes kept boarders. On the evening of the 10th of June, Greenwood was absent from the house but came home about ten o'clock. Finding the light turned down, he turned it up, and saw Flemming, whom he had previously ordered away from the house, sitting there. Enraged at seeing him there, under such circumstances, a scuffle ensued, a pistol was fired and Flemming mortally wounded.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, and Judge Agnew sentenced him to the Penitentiary for nine years and six months.

BEN.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Impeachment of Governor Holden for Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 14.—The resolution impeaching Governor Holden of high crimes and misdemeanors in office was reported to-day by the Judiciary Committee and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 43. To-morrow a committee of two will be appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House and a committee to draft articles of impeachment, and conduct the trial before the Senate.

The Governor will be suspended from executive functions as soon as he is arraigned before the Senate. Chief Justice Pearson will preside at the impeachment trial.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIANS PRONOUNCED AS ARROGANT.

VIENNA, December 13.—All the journals denounce the course of Prussia towards Luxemburg as arrogant. The *Sages Press* implores all powers which guaranteed neutrality to Luxemburg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

OFFICIAL FROM GAMBETTA—REPORTED REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

BORDEAUX, December 13.—The following news is official:

Gambetta writes the Government under date of the 11th: "I have returned to Tours, having left General Chauzy yesterday, continuing his efforts to defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges and see what can be done with the Second Army Corps."

It is reported at Bordeaux that General Bourbaki repulsed the Prussians yesterday.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF MONTMEDY.

LONDON, December 13.—It is reported from Luxemburg that Montmedy was bombarded.

LUXEMBURG, December 13.—The Patriotic Committee to-day voted a protest against the Prussian charge of a violation of neutrality, and denying them any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVRE.

HAVRE, December 12—via LONDON, December 13.—The Prussians are in force at Benzeville, sixteen miles from the city. Havre is defended by a large force and three hundred and fifty guns, manned by marines. The population are eager for the fight. The Prussians which threatened Honfleur have been repelled by troops from this city, who now occupy Ponte Lepique. It is rumored that Gen. Trochu has cut his way through the Prussian lines.

Herald Special.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 12.—Addresses continue to be received congratulating the Emperor for his action in regard to the treaty of 1856.

Winter has commenced in earnest and the river at Constantinople is so frozen that it is impossible for ships of war to leave the harbor this year, for the Black Sea. Subscriptions for the construction of a Black Sea fleet are prohibited.

Russia retains firmly her determination in regard to the treaty which Paris abrogated.

LONDON, December 13.—A correspondent at Versailles makes a statement of a conversation on the political situation with Bismarck, who said that a strong effort was making for the restoration of the Emperor, Napoleon; that a Congress on the Eastern question would not be held without the French plenipotentiary; that France had no authority to appoint one just now, and that he would not recognize the authority of the men of the pavement to sit among them. He believes King William excessively anxious to return home, and Von Moltke laments the intense sufferings of the German troops on account of the cold.

LILLE, December 13.—It is rumored that La Pere has been re-taken by the French troops with eight hundred and fifty prisoners and supplies of ammunition and provisions. Large masses of troops are well armed and are concentrating here. The Mobiles are armed with new American revolvers.

A DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, December 13.—The Queen received the following from King William:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, }
Wednesday, December 13. }

After four days fighting around Beaugency the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was severe. Many deserters came into our lines here and at Rouen.

[Signed] WILLIAM.

LONDON, December 13.—Phalsburg, the strong-hold in the Vosges, the siege of which was commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered, unconditionally.

The Prussian troops marched into the place to-day.

LONDON, December 13.—4 P. M.—The Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish lines.

(World Special.)

MEUNG, December 12—Prince Frederick Charles out generaled De Chauzy, holding his front constantly engaged while he turned his position, and he now threatens his right flank and rear by sending the Eighteenth Division of the Ninth Corps along the south bank of the Loire, in the direction of Blois. The movement was executed quietly. The Ninth Germans encountered part of the Fifteenth Corps near Mt. Livauld and Chambord and drove them across the river at Blais, and they now occupy positions commanding the passage of the river at that point. The Thirdand Tenth corps of Germans continue in pursuit of the French, towards the south and southeast, but they have not yet proceeded in force to beyond Vierzon and Glen. The reported occupation of Bourges is incorrect. The spies and prisoners report that there is considerable French force at Mere, the supposed fragments of the Eighteenth and Twentieth corps. Letters from Versailles say that eighty batteries and siege guns are ready mounted and that the bombardment will commence on the fifth.

World Special.

LONDON, December 13.—Count Von Bismarck declares that he will not treat with the Tours Government on any consideration, because it has connived at bad faith, and its officers have broken parole.

The Paris Government has just refused a summons to surrender, saying they will fight to the last man.

The centre of Frederick Charles' army is at Orleans, the left wing at Beugeney, and the right wing near Geen.

A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceed south from Orleans, and has now occupied Vierson.

The whole army of the Prince comprises eleven divisions, in all 145,000 men. The extension of his line over so long a distance causes some anxiety at Versailles. Two divisions are operating in the country about Dijon, while there are in Lorraine, at Montmedy and Longroy two divisions, and in front of Paris seventeen divisions. These armies, if the ranks were full, would number 540,000 men, but their real strength is less. New recruits are now *en route* to fill them up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter.

Herald Special.

BRUSSELS, December 11.—Garibaldi has resigned his command in the Army of the Vosges, and is about to return to Italy. This action was caused by the unfriendly spirit manifested by some French populations who are not disposed to continue an obstinate defence.

KING WILLIAM READY—THE DEPUTATION.

BERLIN, December 13.—The King of Prussia is ready to receive the deputation. The members will set out immediately for the Royal Headquarters before Paris to present it to His Majesty.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH ARMS.

LONDON, December 13.—Arms destined for France have been seized in Belgium. The French made a violent attack on the Germans near Meung, but were repulsed.

THE FRENCH RETREATING.

VERSAILLES, December 13.—Reports from the Second army corps now in the pursuit of the French say that since the last fight the roads are obstructed by large quantities of stones, guns, arms and clothing abandoned by the French in retreat.

BROADEAUX, December 13.—Minister Gambetta has gone to Bourgs. He announces that General Chauzy is making a most determined defense. M. Gambetta is expected here soon to review the Gardes Mobile, who are going to the front. General orders for advance are to be issued to all the troops in the south of France. Vast numbers are being armed and equipped.

Advices from Paris represent that the supply of food will last until February. The *Moniteur* says that the Germans who don't belong to the armies follow in the rear for the purpose of plunder. They seize grain, fruit, furniture and whatever valuables they can lay hands on, and send their booty to the Germans, leaving the inhabitants destitute and starving.

MADRID, December 11.—The reported project for the suspension of the payment of interest on the internal debt is authoritively denied. Senor Moret is negotiating with the agents of London and Paris capitalist for a loan. It is expected that the Cortes will have completed the necessary legislation prior to the arrival of Duke Aosta, so that its dissolution may occur immediately.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

Senate.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Sherman respresenting many veterans of the war of 1862, now inmates of poor houses and objects of charity, and praying for pensions in their behalf.

By Mr. FENTON, praying Congress to define the regulation of charges of the International Telegraph Lines.

Bills were introduced and appropriately referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN, to amend section seven of the act to provide a temporary government for the territory of Montana.

The House resolution for a recess over the Christmas holidays from the 22d of December to the 4th of January was concurred in, ayes 36, nays 16.

Mr. FENTON submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting customs revenue at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, and with regard to recommending or favoring a reduction of such expenses as may be deemed compatible with the interest of the public service; also to particularly report on the present system and practice in connection with the warehousing business at New York, and to what extent it is connected with a general forced bonded warehousing of goods, while in the custody of the government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement showing the amount of money paid into the Treasury by the collectors of customs, forfeitures and seizures by Custom House officers at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, since the 1st of January, 1866, up to the 30th day of November, 1870, and stating whether such sums of money were obtained by the judgments of courts, by settlement, or compromise.

The Senate took up the calender of general and special orders, the first being A Bill appropriating $25,000 to compensate J. Miller Best, of Paducah, Ky., a Union surgeon, for the destruction of his dwelling house, in 1864, by order of the Union commander, during the rebel attack upon that place.

The peculiar features of the case were discussed during the remainder of the session by Messrs. Willey, Scott and Morton in favor of the claim, and Messrs. Chandler and Conkling in opposition.

Mr. CHANDLER said the principles of the bill involved the payment of claims of which this was the representative, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000,000, one effect of which would be to make the Treasury bankrupt and repudiate the National debt.

Mr. MORTON, in advocating the claim, argued that it differed in principle from the great batch of similar claims for indemnity.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 3:30 P. M., and shortly afterwards adjourned.

House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. He asked that it be made the special order for the 4th Thursday of January.

Mr. MORRILL said he was authorized to state if Congress gave to the celebration a national character by the passage of the bill the authorities of Philadelphia would put up all necessary buildings at Fairmont Park and make all proper arrangements without any expense to the general government.

Mr. CLEVELAND said that the calculated mileage of the Commissioners whose appointment is provided for in the bill would amount to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for mileage for the Commissioners, and inserting that they should be paid their actual traveling expenses.

The House then proceed at 1:30 to the consideration of the bill for the full and general amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings or omissions, of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion. The bill excepts West Point and Annapolis graduates, members of either House of Congress and Confederate Congress, heads of departments, foreign ministers and judges of any United States Courts who were engaged in the rebellion, members of Secession Convention and governors of seceded States during the rebellion, any person who cruelly treated Federal prisoners of war, or who have not duly accounted for the United States funds entrusted to them during the rebellion, or who have embezzled or secreted any of the money, property or public stores of the United States, and all deserters from the United States Army and Navy, and all bounty jumpers. The bill also excepts all property confiscated or forfeited title which is now held by the United States or any third person, all lands occupied by National cemeteries. The act does not impair the previous removal of disabilities from any person whom it excepts from the provisions and declares invalid every right, action and liability arising in any ordinance, law or contract in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he wished the state of the country was such that all exceptions could be struck out, but that such was not the state of the country, the bill swept out everything that had been wrong on the one side as well as other, and said no more suits could be brought for acts done or committed during war, either by those who warred in behalf of the United States, or those who warred against it. As to the provision referring to the National Cemeteries, he said he thought for a time after hearing the eulogy in the Senate on General Lee, the idea that these cemeteries could be in any way tampered with, should be put an end to. If the Union soldiers did anything during the war they certainly conquered land enough to be buried in.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BECK offered substitutes for the bill, the former one removing, unconditionally, all disabilities under the 3d Section of the 14th Amendment, excepting only West Point and Annapolis graduates, members of Congress, heads of Departments, foreign Ministers and United States Judges, who aided and participated in the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

Senate.

Memorials were presented by Mr. STEWART from the Iron Moulders National Union, held in Philadelphia last July, protesting against the importation of Coolies into the United States. Referred.

By Mr. SCOTT—From the American Medical Association asking the appointment of a scientific commission relative to the cultivation of the Cinchona plant. Referred.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. DRAKE—Providing a relief fund for the employees in the Executive Departments of the government. Referred.

By Mr. CHANDLER—A bill in relation to commercial intercourse between the United States and British North American possessions and the Republic of Mexico. It authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment public interest may require, to issue a proclamation suspending, in respect to the provinces and territories therein designated the operation of all laws and regulations whereby the right of bonded transportation is allowed Foreign Transportation Companies. The President is further authorized, whenever in his judgment such a measure is expedient to declare similar suspension of all laws wherein vessels of the Dominion of Canada or any possessions North America are permitted to enter the waters of the United States, saving, however, such vessels such rights as may be granted by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Referred.

By Mr. RAMSEY—To supply ocean steamship lines for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Europe. Referred. Also a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners, in relation to the Republic of Dominica. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. SPENCER—To protect the lives and property of crews, passengers and merchandise on board sea going vessels. Referred.

By Mr. McCREERY—Against the resolution for the benefit of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, which, upon the request of Mr. McCreery was read, provides for the appointment of a joint committee to enquire and report what real estate, if any, belonged to R. E. Lee at the time he entered the Confederate service; by what right he held land known as Arlington Heights; whether he had any claims thereto which rendered Arlington liable to confiscation and forfeiture, by reason of his participation in the rebellion; whether the Arlington Estate was not the property of and the title thereto vested in Mrs. Lee and her children, and inherited by her from her ancestors; also, whether General Lee had any right thereto subject to forfeiture; if the property was sold for taxes. The Committee are directed to report the amount of taxes assessed upon it; the value of the property sold; who paid and who received money; whether less than the whole amount was not sufficient to meet the demands of the Government, and as to the legality of the sale.

Mr. SCHURZ offered the following, and stated that he would make remarks in a few days, to which time its consideration was deferred:

Resolved, That disqualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness, and that as soon as such public necessities cease, due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demand a removal of those disqualifications and disabilities.

After a long discussion on the bill introduced by Mr. Logan, abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy, it was passed under the suspension of the rules, and without division.

Mr. KELLY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system which the war created as a war measure, provided for its expenses and continuance which involves employment, at a cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and other officers previously unknown, and require the repeal of it at the earliest day consistent with the faith and credit of the government and of all stamps and other internal taxes, and that properly adjusted rates shall be retained on distilled spirits, tovacco and malt liquors, so long as the legitimate expenses of the government require collection of any sum from internal taxes.

Resolution adopted—164 to 6.

Mr. COX offered a resolution reciting that the ordinary expenses of the Government exclusive of interest on the public debt, and a reasonable sum for reduction of the principal, should not exceed $100,000,000 a year, that money raised by taxation should not exceed $250,000,000 a year; $125,000,000 to meet the interest and $125,000,000 to go to liquidate the principal of the public debt. That the existigg Internal Revenue system should be abolished and the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation assigned in just proportion to the seveal States to be collected by the authorities thereof and paid into the National Treasury.

That import duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, and not for the purpose and with the effect to protecting particular classes of trades and individuals at the expense of the people; that there are many articles, such as salt, coal, &c., which should be entirely free, and others like lumber, pig iron, leather, &c., on which duty should be greatly reduced, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency embodying these principles, in bills reported to the House. Referred.

House.

Mr. JULIAN presented a petition of settlers of the public lands of Calusa county, California, protesting against their lands being taken from them by capitalists as swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented four petitions of settlers of the Cherokee neutral lands, in Kansas, asking for recognition of their rights under the homestead and preemption laws.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to consolidate the postal laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Hill repealing from the first of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege, and amendment offered thereto by Mr. Welker, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally intercharged between publishers, and copies of weekly newspapers sent free of charge to actual subscribers within the counties where published.

At the suggestion of Mr. FERRY, Mr. Welker modified his amendment by including soome weekly and monthly newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD wished, also, to have excepted correspondence between departments and individuals. He argued generally against the fallacy of abolishing the ranking privilege.

Mr. WELKER'S amendment was adopted by 73 against 56.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to accept all the official communications between the several Executive Departments and forward to the same. Rejected.

Mr. HILLS amendment, as amended was then agreed to—Yeas, 103, nays, 65.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, supported by Mr. Sargent, and opposed by Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Garfield, a provision was inserted authorizing the Postmaster-General to make temporary contracts for postal service over new routes which are to cease unless confirmed by the subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. MUNGEN offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents. Rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment providing that the franking privilege should not be taken from any person to whom it has been heretofore granted by name, by special act of Congress. Adopted.

Various amendments as to the details of the bill were offered and disposed of, and the bill then passed without division.

The next business before the House was a bill extending the time to construct a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, the question being on the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was rejected, it was postponed to the second Tuesday in January.

Mr. PORTER, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for removing political disabilities from Wm. M. Magruder, of Henrico county, Virginia.

Mr. BECK desired to offer an amendment to remove all political disabilities, but Mr. Porter insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

Mr. PORTER also reported a like bill removing political disabilities from Wm. Caldwell and Archibald Goulden, of Charlotte county, Virginia. Passed.

Mr. SLOCUM offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the expenses, duties, &c, connected with the office of Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at New York. Adopted.

Mr. VAN TRUMP asked leave to offer a resolution for a Select Committee of inquiry as to the causes leading to the resignation of Secretary Cox.

Objection being made Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to amend the twenty-fifth section of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, providing homesteads for officers, soldiers and marines who served during the rebellion. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the best interests of the United States demand the immediate abrogation of the treaty with China except that portion relating to commercial intercourse between the two countries. Objection was made.

Mr. CALKEN introduced a bill to aid the Mediterranean Oriental Steam Navition Company of New York to establish an American line of iron steamships. Referred.

Mr. MYERS offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of sixteen cents per pound on tobacco of every description. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from two thousand citizens of Gloucester, Massachusetts, complaining of unfriendly acts of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada towards American fishermen, and praying retaliatory measures be enacted by Congres in the way of non-intercourse; prohibiting importation of English or Canadian fish; prohibiting the transportation to Canada of merchandise in bond, and demanding indemnity for losses inflicted on American fishermen. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Pa., introduced a bill to secure the eligibility of American ships for foreign trade, and encouraging shipbuilding in the United States. Referred.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from Denan, Cal., to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Mass., the House went to business on the Speaker's table, and it was referred to the appropriate committees.

A large number of Senate bills of the last session, all land grant bills, were objected to, and remain on the Speaker's table.

The House then, at half-past three, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Northampton county has a population of 51,403—increase since 1860, 13,499.

A beautiful white swan was captured near Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, on Wednesday.

The Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals will be closed on the 15th inst., if not closed sooner by ice.

Dr. David Engelman, of Chapman, one of the Assemblymen elect from Northampton, last week took unto himself a wife.

Mrs. McNeal, of Conyngham Valley, fell down stairs a few evenings since, injuring herself so severely that she died shortly after.

A new cement company has been organized at Coplay, down the Lehigh Valley. The business of manufacturing cement is said to be quite profitable.

Work has been stopped entirely at the Zinc Works at Bethlehem, for want of ore—the water at the mines at Friedensville preventing their being worked.

A little daughter of Mrs. Weaver, of Troutville, Jefferson County, while playing at the school house on Monday last, fell down and expired in a few minutes.

J. L. C. Miller, the constable who absconded from Mercer with $200 of the borough funds, was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, last week, and brought back to Mercer.

FROM the *Oil City Register* we learn that during the storm on Monday last Chris. Sailinger, a lad twelve years old, was drowned in the Allegheny river near Moran's, during the storm. Previous to the storm two ladies employed him to carry them over the river in his skiff. He landed them safely, but it is supposed the storm overtook him when returning. Neither skiff nor body has been found at our latest advices.

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GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
of the Muscular system.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞See symptoms above.

☞**No Family Should be Without it.**

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cures Secret Diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD,
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood.

Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

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TAKE NO OTHER.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE COUNCIL, CHRISTMAS AND THE CARNIVAL AT ROME

James H. Hopkins, Esq., at Masonic Hall.

Last evening Masonic Hall was well filled to hear the lecture of James H. Hopkins, Esq. The gentleman was introduced by G. L. B. Fetterman, and commenced by saying:

Early in December, 1869, thousands of strangers from all parts of the civilized world had gathered into the Eternal City, the Mecca of scholars and poets, painters and sculptors, as well as the adherents of the Mother Church. Some came to reverence literature and art, to linger amongst the monuments of Rome's departed glory, and pay a tribute to the genius which still imbibes inspiration within her walls. Others came as pious pilgrims to worship at more sacred shrines, but at the dawn of the eighth of the month, all other purposes were forgotten in the general desire to witness the grand ceremonies of the opening of the Seventeenth Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church.

The pealing bells, impatient at the tardy sun, called all people to awaken and arise, and even before that summons, the roll and rumble of many carriages, and the clatter of feet hurrying over the stony streets, told of the anxious eagerness of the people. Cloudy and rainy though it was, the ardent crowd thronged every avenue toward St. Peter's, still gathering as it rolled along, a living tide. Across the Tiber it swept, a swifter and a stronger current than the river itself, through the spacious piazza, past its solemn obelisk and fountains scattering beauty and music, up the broad steps, across the splendid portico, and at last into the magnificent Cathedral; along its superb aisles, and under its glorious dome; and there the corporeal sea ebbed and flowed for many a weary hour.

Previous to this, the Council had formed in the upper part of the Cathedral, each clad in their appropriate robes of white satin in grand variety and gorgeous array. They had come from every clime, calling to mind the time when there assembled in Jerusalem, "Parthians Medes and Elamites, the inhabitants of Messopotamia and Capadocia, Pontus and Asia."

The Pontificial throne was covered with white satin; the Pope comes through long files kneeling Cardinals and Zouavese —High Mass is celebrated, obeisance is made, an oration is delivered, the decree opening the Council is proclaimed, the *Te Deum* is sung, and the splendid ceremonial of opening this august and imposing Counci is ended.

FESTIVITIES OF CHRISTMAS.

An interval of two weeks brings us close upon the festivities of Christmas, whose suggestive reflections are all the more cheering, and whose associations are all the more enjoyable after dwelling amid the monuments and mementos of ante-Christian eras, those times of strange paradoxes, when the highest refinement of literature and art was co-existent with the grossest barbarism and the most brutal rights. All over the old city the waters sparkle and sing from fountains still beautiful and picturesque despite the ravages of centuries. Sculptured columns and pillars, and mysterious obelisks tell the history of centuries long gone, and in palace and museum are gathered the rarest gems of art, rescued from destruction and the distant past to shame by their wonderful perfection the boastful spirit of the present day.

The magnificent forum which once resonded with elequence which has become immortal. Near by, too, are the remains of heathen temples, painful reminders of a dark and delusive worship. Not far off rises the Colesseum, the mightiest structure and grandest ruin in the world. Stately and sumlime it stands, like a stupendous mistress of the world. But it grows frightful and forbidding when fancy conjures up gladiatorial butcheries which made it so bloody and ghastly.

Then come thoughts of the painful contrast between the grandeur of this Pagan play-house, and the secret temple where the service of the True God was stealthily performed, and of the strange dispensation by which these spots which should have had darkness to overshadow and obscurity to envelop them were exhibited with regal pomp to applauding thousands, while the true faith was hid away in subterauean retreats. Then we remember that the retribution came. And now the spires of Christian Churches rise from every hill top and valley; and ruin, ruin, ruin, tells where heathenish rites and orgies were performed. And so with grateful hearts we come to commemorate the anniversary of the Savior's birth.

The festivities of Christmas are inaugurated the evening before by pealing bells and roaring cannon, by church illuminations and religious services. There is hurry and bustle everywhere. Not, as with us here, in hunting, selecting and arranging mementoes of affection for the morning greeting and surprise, but in preparations for and hastening to see the grand church ceremonials. All night long the carriage wheels rumble over the paved streets, and pedestrians rush here and there. One church has service at nine o'clock, another at midnight, another at three o'clock in the morning, the aurora at St. Peters at four o'clock, and the exquisite pastoral which is sung but once a year. At the same hour, in another church the cradle of the Savior, in a silver case, gorgeously decorated, is brought to view and carried with great pomp from the sacristy to the altar, and elsewhere the table around which the last supper was partaken, is brought from its reliquary. At daybreak the Papal flag is hoisted upon the castle of St. Angelo, and its artillery sounds loud salutes, and again the "rhyming and the chiming of the bells" ring out a merry jubilee, an accompaniament to the grand anthem which swells up from the believers' hearts.

Rome is in happy attire, and airs her best toilet upon crowded and fashionable thoroughfares. At nine o'clock, St. Peters becomes the loadstone which draws and holds the saunteriug swarm, for then and there the Pontifical High Mass is celebrated. The Zouaves again keep open the wide aisle, up which come the Prelates; and the Pope is carried by his stalwart Swiss Guards, upon his royal chair, beneath a canopy, and between immense white fans, while a superb band plays a splendid march. All is done that pomp and grandeur can do to make an impressive ceremony more solemn. The Mass is celebrated, communion administered, the host elevated before a kneeling multitude, the choir sings, as only they can sing, high up in the dome of wondrous beauty, unseen silver bugles sound like echoes from the celestial world, and the services are ended as the guns and bells proclaim the noon.

In the evening the crowd of curious and devoted gather into St. Maria Maziore, one of the largest and most elegant of the Basilicas of Rome, with a roof elaborately gilded, resting along the middle upon beautiful Ionic pillars of marble, and which has chapels marvelously rich with Oriental jasper and marbles of different colors, a profusion of superior bronzes, bass-relief, statuary and paintings, we are called from contemplating the bewildering splendor by Vespers, which is the service "that might have charmed Calyhso and her nymphs," closes the religious exercises of the day.

Prior to, and during the Christmas season, the streets of Rome are enlivened by bands of minstrels from the mountains, who make an annual pilgrimage to worship at some of the shrines, preferring those which open on the streets. They are wildly, picturesquely clad, in vest of blazing red, blue coats, pants made of skins of animals that they have shot in the hunts; or of some coarse brown cloth; an overcoat of faded hue; feet enclosed in skin gaiters laced half way up the leg, and slouched hat partly covering the long, heavy, unkempt black hair; keen, lustrous eyes, and swarthy faces. They wander through the streets day and night making the echoes with the wild music of their bagpipes and clarionets; expecting a pittance from the owner of Shrines, before which they play, from the charitable who may look and listen.

Every day during the Christmas holidays the Ari Calti, upon the crest of Capitoline, attract great multitudes by a splendid, although singular representation. The scene portrayed is the nativity of Jesus, and it is done with consummate skill, which art combined with wealth, alone can produce. In front appear figures representing Joseph and the Virgin Mother with the infant Savior upon her knees, the adoring Shepherds and sages, while above are displayed glimpses of the opened Heavens with their rejoicing hosts, and back in the distance are "green pastures and still waters," with grazing flocks and attending Shepherd's. The figures are life-size, carved wood, painted, and dressed becomingly. The Madonna and child are gorgeously attired and literally covered with costly jewels. The image of the Savior, called Bambino, is said to have been carved from a tree on the Mount of Olives, and painted by St. Luke. It is believed to possess miraculous power, and hundreds of suffering mortals come here with full faith that to see is to be healed.

With spectacles so novel and interesting, in the midst of scenes so histrionic and classical, the days slip away and the knell of another year is sound. Here, in the Eternal City, where so many centuries are entombed—where spirits of the long ago stalk over the seven hills and crowd the Campus Martius, why should the last gasp of a single year give pause and thought? Yet it is to each individual what a cycle is to nations. Clime and creed and language are nothing now. The last faint breath of the existing year thrills messages of affection along life's cables everywhere. Far over the black mountains and across the blue seas, in many a quiet home, as the evening mist gathers into a shroud for the day and year, friends sit meditating upon the changes of a single year.

Christmas fills the soul with sacred thoughts and holy hopes and joyful emotions, but the expiring year is the period for retrospection; and looking back along life's pathway, we see upon the borders more sprigs of a cassia than blossoms and flowers; for roses, like pleasures which they signify, will wither and fade, and the rustle of their dead leaves adds to the sadness with which memory overshadows the dying yaar. But let the old year be buried in peace, and may the new one dawn in beauty to gladden every heart and hearthstone. Let us all remember and adopt as the true philosophy of life the German motto, "Look not mournfully into the paste, it comes not back again; wisely improve the present, it is thine; go forth to the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."

Upon the eve of Epiphany, the twelfth night after Christmas, is the occasion for letting Bedlam loose in Rome, or for swarms of people to let their senses go out airing, or go to sleep in doors. As night closes in, the streets resound with the most unnatural and unearthly noises. But the centre of the turmoil, the place where "confusion is worse confounded," is an open square in front of St. Eustachio, and near the Pantheon. Here is assembled a swaying mass of people, with horns, tin pans, bells, trumpets, drums, tamborines, cymbals, rattles, everything that will contribute to make night hideous is used vehemently and incessantly. The most uproarious Hollowe'en is tame in comparison. Some appear in fantastic disguises, and by jest and buffoonery add to the general jollity. All around are booths trimmed with evergreens and flowers, exposing for sale toys, fruits, bouquets, jim-cracks of infinite variety. It is a wild, wierd sort of pleasure, but all enjoy it and are good natured and jovial in the din.

This festival in Rome corresponds to our Christmas eve, having similar traditions and mythical characters to awaken childish anxiety and bring delight to youthful hearts. Glorious old Santa Claus may change his name and the day of his arrival in different countries, but his genial nature is immutable and his coming as fixed and certain as human affection which prompts the harmless deception only to increase the happiness of childhood, and which perpetuates the giving of presents to the young at this season, in commemoration of the carrying of gifts to the infant Saviour by the Wise Men of the East, near nineteen centuries ago.

The eight days preceding the commencement of Lent have been grand holidays in Rome for many centuries. In other portions of Europe and even in parts of America a day or two at this season are given to festivities. But from time immemorial it has required a full week for the Roman populace to relieve themselves of their exuberant jolity, and temper their hearts to a due appreciation of the duties of privation and penitence. Formerly it was the custom for all classes to go in disguise through the streets, enjoying and contributing to the general joy. All castes, all distinctions were forgotten in the one common purpose of satiating the heart with the fullest measure of mirth. All dignity, all reserve, all selfishness, all morosenes, all petulance were laid aside, and each vied with all others in producing and experiencing pleasure. But the impunity which disguises gave, led the evil disposed into such excesses that the wearing of masks was prohibited about eight years ago. Since then the Carnivals have not been so attractive because the better classes did not care to be seen indulging in buffoonery. But still the usual routine has been observed, and thousands go annually to Rome to see the Carnival.

It commenced this last year upon the 19th of February, and closed on the night of March 1. By a special decree masks were permitted during the last two days; and hence something of the old time hilarity echoed through the streets. The principal street is called the Corso; it extends from the Copolo Square to the Venition Square—about a mile—and is the fashionable thoroughfare, and the rendezvous and scene of the Carnival sports. Around every balcony are curtains of scarlet and white, some trimmed with gilt, and over them various colored awnings. From almost every window is suspended a crimson cloth or other colored drapery. So that, looking along the street so gaily decked and fluttering, the effect is exceedingly picturesque and fairy like. But when the balconies and windows are filled with the beauty and fashion of many climes, displaying the varied types of loveliness; when the exchange of flowers, the tossing of bon-bons, the hurling of confetti animates all, you realize the charm that has marked these ceremonies of pleasure.

At every corner are booths of beauty and perfume, bouquets and baskets of flowers, and all along are itinerant venders, with bouquets fastened upon long yoles, which they carry upright through the crowd, showing a more resistless power than even the music of Orpheus, which merely made the trees to follow, while here whole gardens of shrubbery move along, the witchery of bright eyes being ultimate motive power, for the owners safely calculate that beauty will prompt gallantry to purchase. All along, too, are great baskets of confetti and bon bons. A conglomerate of lime and ashes in balls about the size of peas, colored red, blue and white, is called confetti.

Every person who takes part in the Carnival, and that includes spectators upon balconies and from windows and strollers through the streets, supplies himself with a quantity of the pellets as sportive weapons, offensive and defensive. The pedestrians carry them in their pockets or in haversacks swung over their shoulders, while small troughs under the window sills, or along the railings of the balconies, contain the amunition of the stationary forces.

At two o'clock on Saturday all business along the Corso is suspended, and the scene of gaiety opens. A jolly, jostling mass moves up and down; citizens of every nationality, with the peculiarities of dress, complexion and language of each. Zouaves, in their loose, careless garb, saunter leisurely by; gen d'armes, with their more stately step and uniform of dark blue trimmed with white, loops of white braid across the breast, and chapeau square across the head; a few dashing cavalrymen patrolling the streets to check any possible disturbance; a few in fancy dresses of figured calico or sailor's costume—slippers, white pants, blue jackets, red sashes and tarpaulins, mingle together, exchanging between themselves and those in windows and upon balconies, the compliments of the season by dashing handsfull of confetti in each others' faces. The pellets break when they strike, and the crowd soon resembles a convention of millers. Well dressed, genteel looking persons receive especial assaults, and a silk hat is an object of attack all along the lines. All take the pelting good naturedly and smilingly; some touch their hats in acknowledgement when ladies throw at them. Should any one exhibit anger, woe betide him! Volley upon volley is poured into him, until he is driven from the field. At times exciting pitched battles take place between the moving infantry and the intrenched forces. The exchange of bon bons and boquets is a more pleasing courtesy, and is often carried to the extent of desperate flertation. Gentlemen will linger around and frequently return to a favorite locality to indulge in these mute expressions of admiration to strangers often, which is permitted by the suspended etiquette of the occasion.

And thus for two hours the human tide rolls back and forth along the Corso, enjoying this unrestrained revelry. At length the strains of music echoing down the avenue announce the approach of the procession, being the formal inauguration of the carnival. In the advance are mounted gen d'armes to clear the way, then an immense band on horseback, followed by some troops carrying embroidered flags, and richly worked decorations, to be given as prizes to the winners of the races. Next six carriages, perfectly gorgeous in rich gilding, painting and upholstery, drawn by horses elaborately and gaily caparisoned, and containing the Roman Senators, the Governor and the magistracy, all handsomely dressed in Court costumes, robes and laces.

After another interlude of two hours, in which confetti, bon bons and bouquets fill the air upon their missions of mirth, mischief and affection, a squad of dragoons ride slowly down the entire length of the street and dash back at a furious gallop, waving their unsheathed swords. It is like a grand cavalry charge—wild, yet well controlled—for although the horses are at full speed, the spaces and positions are so well kept as not to destroy the form of a cross in which they were aligned at starting. This is the signal that the race will soon follow. The Piazza Popolo, where it faced the Corso, is enclosed by tiers of temporary seats. Within the open space of this improvised amphitheatre, the horses are brought at the signal. They have no riders; but upon their sides and over their backs, sharp prongs as spurs are fastened loosely, so as to prick the animals at every movement. And there are also pieces of flapping tin and tinsel to frighten them. The poor brutes seem inspired with rivalry and ambition and fairly chafe and prance to be released. Added to this is the fright and torture, until they are fally phrenzied and dash over the rope, in the midst of clangor, and rush on to escape the turmoil and pain. Every leap drives the nails into them, and on they madly dash through the cheering and yelling crowd, until checked at the other end of the street by a carpet of canvass hung across. There are six or eight horses contesting or being gooded on; running wildly, furiously, eyes aflame, nostrils distended, every muscle stretched to its utmost tension; running as if all the devils of the horse *Inferno* were at their heels. They dash past like the roar of the wind, and the eager crowd at once fills up the gap in the street, and watches the swifty flying hoofs.

This ends the first day of the Carnival, and the next six are but a repetition of the same scenes, incidents and sports, pelting with coressetti, bon-bons and boquets, exchanging salutations, smiles, glances, silent tokens of regard, or of a desire to flirt, and closing each evening with a race. But the last two days are much more frolicksome, by reason of the toleration of masks. The crowd is much denser, and the myrth more unrestrained; the entire scene more picturesque. Costumes as varied as exuberant fancy could suggest, are worn by pedestrians, and many in wagons or carriages, and upon decorated horses and mules. Men in female attire and women in breeches; princes, knights, minstrels, troubadous, sailors, masque comic, grotesque, hideous, tragic; dresses ancient and modern, regal and plebian; manners courtly and clownish; representatives of all sorts of characters and creatures make up a series of exceedingly novel tableaux.

When twilight closes in upon the last evening preceeding Ash Wednesday, and the Corts is illuminated, and myriads of moving lights flit and dance, sparkle and die out, it is a beautiful, wild spectacle. Each person in window, balcony or upon the street, holds and waves a small wax candle; and the sport of the occasion consists in extinguishing each others tapers, which are call mocoletti. Handkerchiefs, towels, sticks, umbrellas, canes, bunches of weeds, or flowers, everything that can be used to put out lights is put into vigorous use. The attempt and the resistance create much interest, and when the attacking and opposing parties number several, there is often much excitement and mirth. This is continued for one hour, when the crowd disperses to meet at various mask balls, concerts, operas, or for quiet, social enjoyment; when the carnival and all its attractions, follies, fun and novelties are rehearsed and discussed.

It is a good thing to enjoy once in a lifetime. It differs so entirely from anything we are accustomed to in our practical utilitarian life at home, that we cannot but enjoy its novelty; whatever we may think of its silliness when the excitement is over. If confined to a single day, as in New Orleans, the concentration of the wit and interest would no doubt make a more attractive and intellectual spectacle. Such occasions are much needed in America to teach our prosaid people, now and then to forget the anxieties of life, to lay aside its heavy armor and feel refreshed by an absence of care and abandonment to rational pleasures. How often are we told that Americans live too fast and too much. Yet the behests of mammon or ambition goad us on, and yet, unless we could retain our national characteristics of activity and energy, with the indulgence in sports, it were better to adhere to the first and forego the latter.

But let us hope the time may soon come when our nation will be charactrized by its happy blending of business with pleasure. A more earnest desire for that consummation will surely be felt by all who may enjoy the sacred and secular festivities of Christmas and the Carnival at Rome.

SPECIAL NOTICES

ONLY A FEW PIMPLES.—True, there may be only a few pimples or blotches appear on the surface of the skin, but they indicate a corrupt state of the blood; and as the blood is the life of the body, nature assists it to expel or throw the impure matter to the surface. Hence the eruptions on the face, and nature is made powerless. It is then that the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES Becomes potent in eradicating the foul taint or impurity from the system. The folly of neglecting to cleanse the body upon the first appearance of trouble is too well understood by those who have suffered. Attend then to those pimples, and it may save much trouble, as well as many unpleasant remarks. Price, $1 25 per bottle. Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agent, 84 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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may14:1yw

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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

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nov12-4tw

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Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

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We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

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PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. ju16.6mw

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LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TOURS.

King William Accepts the Title of Emperor.

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, December 9.—Rumors are reported of the armistice negotiations at Versailles.

At Newry Village, northwest of Glen, the advance of the Prussian Third Army Corps overtook and defeated the rear guard of the Army of the Loire, which was obliged in consequence, to hasten its retreat, and on Wednesday, the 17th Prussian division engaged the French of West Meung and beat them after a sharp fight, in which the First Bavarian Corps participated. The French lost two hundred and sixty prisoners, one gun and a mitrailleuse.

MEUNG, December 8.—The Grand Du of Mecklenburg defeated the Third French Army Corps here to-day. The German losses are severe, but those of the French are still heavier. The Germans took six guns and one thousand prisoners. A squadron of French gunboats has been sent to protect the shipping entering the port of St. Nazaire and the mouth of the Loire.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—Communications with Havre have been restopped.

BERLIN, December 9.—President Simson announced, yesterday, in the North German Parliament, that a note had been received from Count Bismarck, in which he stated that King William had accepted the title of the Emperor of Germany. On a third reading the federal treaties were finally passed. Protocols of treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurtemburg and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, December 8.—King William telegraphed, under date of to-day, to Queen Augusta: "There was severe and successful fighting yesterday, near Meung. More resistance is expected there. One gun, several mitrailleuse and one hundred and fifty poisoners were taken. The sanitary condition of the army in the field has taken a very favorable turn."

FIGHTING ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, December 8.—Official decrees have appeared appointing General Bourbaki to the command of the First Army, and Gen. Chanzy to that of the Second Army, into which the Army of the Loire has been divided. Gen. D'Aurelles d' Paladines refuses the command of the military camp at Cherbourg, which has been offered to him.

It is reported that there was fighting all day to-day along the left bank of the Loire, between the French, under Gen. Chanzy, and the forces repulsed by him yesterday. Reports add that he was successful to-day. It is said the Tours government will go to Bordeaux, as the Prussians might risk the sending of a force to this city. A portion of the personnel and officers go to-night, but Gambetta and the Ministry Bureau will not leave until they are obliged to do so.

There is no news from Gen. Bourbaki, who has a large force on the right bank of the Loire. It is rumored he is marching on Paris.

LILLE, December 8.—Abbeville has not yet been occupied by the Prussians.

GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO BORDEAUX.

TOURS, December 9.—The official journal announces that the Government has been removed to Bordeaux. M. Gambetta will go to the army af the Loire, which has been divided into two corps, with the supreme object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives.

BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL CHANZY AND FREDERICK CHARLES.

General Chanzy reports that he fought, yesterday, against the army of Frederick Charles, and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT RESPECT NEUTRALITY LAWS OF LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Dispatch from Amsterdam says that a telegram from Luxemburg states that the Prussian Government has informed the Government of the Grand Duke, that in consequence of its having allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of the territory of Luxemburg.

BRUSSELS, December 9.—It is rumored here that Prussia has informed the Government of Luxemburg that she is no longer bound by the treaty of 1867.

BERLIN, December 8.—The king of Saxony has signified his acceptance of the proposal made by the king of Bavaria regarding the title of the Emperor of Germany. The North German Parliament has approved of the Federal treaty with Bavaria. All the amendments were rejected.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, December 8.—It is said that the French Goverenment will endeavor to enlarge the scope of conference on the Black Sea question, but the attempt is discountenanced by the London and St. Petersburg cabinets, on the ground that it would endanger the assemblage of the conference.

DEATH OF THE ARCH-DEACON OF LIMERICK.

LONDON, December 9.—The venerable Bryce Peacock, A. M., Arch-Deacon of Limerick, is dead.

(World Special.)

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, December 8.—A report is current to-day, in official circles, that Prussia has resolved to withdraw her guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg. The London Clubs are full of rumors to-night of the speedy consummation of arrangements for peace and the restoration of the Empire.

Great significance is attached to the manner in which the Empress was received by Queen Victoria, at Windsor. The feeling is strong that Victoria is for France. Hopeless under a republic, private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction everywhere in favor of the restoration of the Emperor. The people are contrasting twenty years of order and psosperity with the present misery and anarchy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

World Special.

LONDON, December 11.—John Bright is to be sent to Washington as Special Envoy, to negotiate a settlement of the Alabama claims and fishery question.

An immense Catholic meeting was held in St. James Hall. The platform was crowded with nobility and gentry. Arch Bishop Manning said that English Catholics were comparatively few in number, but they echoed the voice of millions of Catholics in Ireland and America and it must be held, belonging as it does to the freest countries in the world.

The voice of Catholics in England, Holland and Belgium, in behalf of the Pope, is loud in being told that he is morally a prisoner in the hands of a sanguinary mob. Sir George Bowyer said, that statesmen must be taught that Ireland is not to be trifled with. Gladetone's name was received with mingled applauses and shouts of disapprobation.

(World Special.)

LONDON, December 10.—An influential committee has been formed here with Thomas Hughes Chairman, including many representative men, for the purpose of obtaining all possible security for the maintenance of peace with America. The committee, which was formed some time since, considers it inexpedient to take public action until the Eastern Question is settled. The impression is prevalent that the extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained. The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job concocted by a clique who have already purchased claims at small figures intending to make 100 per cent. They are confident the Government would rather have such large orders and make the grievances seem the greater. A large meeting of the Liberal League was held to-night for the purpose of protesting against giving a dowry of the national money to Princess Louise.

Bitter speeches were made contrasting pauperism in the country, there being 137,000 paupers in London alone, many dying of starvation every hour, to the wealth of the Queen, who draws four hundred thousand pounds a year, besides other large sums for the Royal family. She does nothing in return. The least she might do is to imitate the example of the poor workmen and provide for her own children. An appeal is now made to the entire people, ignorant and educated, to decide by ballot whether or not they should supercede the present cumbersome and inhuman system of government by the establishment of a Republic. The speakers were Messrs. Howell, Mann and McCurrins.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Resolution Passed in the Legislature Providing for the Impeachment of Gov. Holden.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RALEIGH, December 9.—The following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, to-day, by Mr. Shudwick, of Orange county:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will probably be acted on to-morrow, and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will take prompt action in the matter, and that the court of impeachment will shortly convene.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A sneak thief stole six thousand dollars in diamonds, from the residence of B. T. Babbit, in New York, on Friday evening.

Two thousand three hundred and eighty-one emigrants arrived last week at New York.

The City Council and School Board of Columbus, Ohio, are now in New York on a tour of inspection of the public schools and juvenile reformatory institutions.

Admiral Gordon is getting into trouble with the Paraguayn Investigrtion Committee of the House charged with not affording protection to Minister Washburn during the late war.

A rain storm, accompanied by a fierce gale, commenced last night about ten o'clock and has continued without abatement up to this hour, nine P. M., and it now looks as if it might continue to an indefinite period.

There is no prospect of the adjustment of the Crispin difficuly in New York, and the Lodges claim to have ample funds to maintain the strike. Last night one hundred and sixty-two heads of families received $8 per week for man and wife, and $1 for each child under twelve.

WASHINGTON.

PORTER TO BE CONFIRMED.

Forney's "Chronicle" For Sale.

ENGLISH MISSION SETTLED.

General Schenck Accepts,

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It is thought by those in position to be well informed that Admiral Porter's chances for being confirmed bp the Senate are improving, now that the President has expressed an earnest desire that it should be done. Some Senators who would in all probability have voted against Porter, more from indifference than from well founded objections, are now known to favor his confirmation because President Grant wishes it.

Colonel Forney's leading editorial in this morning's *Chronicle* is an offer to sell that paper and its good will to a good purchaser if immediate application is made. He assigns as a reason for wishing to dispose of the *Chronicle* that he desires to give all his attention to the Philadelphia newspaper.

The special committee having in charge the memorial prepared under a resolution adopted by the Immigration Convention held at Indianapolis, are preparing for the early introduction of a bill in Congress for the protection of immigrants both on ocean and land while in transit to the place of destination.

A memorial has been signed by a large number of prominent persons, and will be presented to Congress, asking an appropriation for the benefit of the national institution for the blind.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the subject of the English mission is no longer in doubt. The highest authority states that the mission was formally tendered to General Schenck, and that he has accepted it.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The following points are extracted from the correspondence of the United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, accompanying the President's Message to Congress. The Acting-Secretary of State, Davis, telegraphs to Minister Washburne at Paris on September 6th: "If the Provisional Government has actual control and possession, the power is acknowledged by the French people, so as to be in point of fact, *defacto*. The government of which you can decide you will not hesitate to recognize." On the same day Davis telegraphs that he would recognize the new government as soon as the situation would justify it, and tenders the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a Republican Government. Mr. Davis telegraphed September 7th: "Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change in the Government of France, adding that the public press of this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany." I replied that the Government maintians strict neutrality and will continue to do so. That he cannot wonder that people have little sympaty with a dynasty that countenanced giving aid to rebels during our war, and tried to establish a monarchy on our southern border. That the disposition of this Government has been shown in the President's order to recognize the new Government.

Minister Washburn telegraphed on September 7: "Favre called, yesterday, and in the name of the Government of national defence, thanked my Government for the prompt recognition of the republic."

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Washburn on September 9: "The request of Favre that the United States join other Powers in efforts for peace; that no policy or interest could induce the United States to act jointly with European Powers on European questions; and have instructed Bancroft to ascertain whether Germany desires good offices from the United States, but not to tender them without assurances of acceptance."

Secretary Fish, in a subsequent dispatch, compliments Washburne for prudent and discreet conduct. Minister Motley wrote Secretary Fish, August 11, that the French Government telegraphed to London yesterday to know if General Lee is here, or was expected. The supposition is that the military command is to be offered to him, showing a want of confidence of the Government in their armies. Secretary Fish, September 9, telegraphed to Ministers Bancroft and Washburne that France requests the United States to join with other powers in an effort for peace. It has been the uniform policy, and is the true interests of the United States not to join European powers in any interference in European questions, yet the President strongly desires to see war arrested, and the blessings of peace restored.

If Germany also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed, the President will be glad to contribute all the aid in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two great powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of friendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making tender thereof, unless assured they will be accepted.

On September 11th, Minister Bancroft telegraphed Secretary Fish that it was no time now for America to intervene, that Germany rejects all foreign interference. Every other power holds back. America would stand alone, and would be unable to accomplish anything. Our interest and dignity require us for the present to stand aloof. On September 30th, of the same year, the Secretary of State wrote Mr. Bancroft—"The reasons which you present against American intervention between France and Germany are substantially among considerations which were determined by the President in the course and policy indicated to you in the cable dispatches from this office on the 9th inst., and in rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both warring powers. It continues to be hoped that the President will intercede as it is to the interest of the people of this country that the unhappy war in which France and North Germany are engaged should find an early end. This Government will not trespass any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which peace may, or should be established between the two governments, equally sharing its friendship, but hoped that a prolongation of the war may not find its course either in the extreme demands on the one side, or the extreme sensitiveness on the other. So far, you can consistently and with my official interposition, advise or council. It is to be hoped you will lose no proper opportunity, to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and the American people, as above represented, and to contribute what you may to preserve relations on such terms as befit the greatness and power which North Germany has manifested, and as shall not be humiliating or derogatory to the pride of a great people who was our earliest and fast ally.

On the 28th of October, Fish wrote Bancroft as follows: SIR, I have acknowledged the receipt of your dispatch of the 5th inst., in which referring to my letter of the 22d of July last, to Baron Gerolt, you state that Mr. Delbruck informs you that when the time comes for negotiating peace for France, one condition will be proposed and insisted upon, which will be the recognition of the principle of exemption of private property on the high seas from seizure. You inquire whether you will be authorized to propose, on your part, recognition in the pending treaty, relating to consulships and inheritances between the United States and the North German Union. In reply, you are instructed to obtain the recognition principle of exemption of private property of citizens or subjects of either of the two parties from capture on the high seas by either privateers or public vessels.

On the 11th of November the Secretary sent the following:

"MR. BANCROFT—SIR: The refusal of the German authorieties at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister to send a messenger to London with a pouch with dispatches from his Legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an eroneous proceeding, which cannot be acquiesced in by the Government. A blockake, both on sea and land, is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by preventing access or relief from without, and by compelling troops and inhabitants to surrender for want of supplies; when, however, a blockaded fortress happens to be the capital of the country where diplomatic representatives are neutral, no blockading-force has a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter from the outer world, and even with his own government. There is no such right, either expressly recognized by public law, or even alluded to in any treaties. On the subject of the right of legation, however, it is fully acknowledged, and as an incident that the right of privilege of sending and receiving messages, this privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exception or reservation looking to the possibility of a blockade of capital by hostile force, although such blockades are not frequent occurrences. Their liability to happen must have occurred to the mind of the writers on public law, and if they had supposed that the right of sending messengers was merged in or subordinat to the belligerent rights of the assailant, they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of legation under such circumstances must be regarded paramount to any belligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed unless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity, which, upon proper statement, must be regarded obvious, shall require a curtailment of the condition upon which the sending of messengers was offered, was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self respect. Correspondence between those officers and their governments is always confidential, and it is unreasonable to suppose that its inspection by a blockading force could be submitted to. Indeed, the requirement of such a condition may be regarded as tatamount to an imputation both upon the integrity of the Minister and the neutrality of his government. You will consequently remonstrate against the exercise of the authority adverted to, as being contrary to that paramount right of legation which every independent nation ought to enjoy, and in which all are equally interested.

Prussia has heretofore been the leading champion of the rights of neutrals on the ocean, and she has even during the existence of the war made acknowledgments of sacrifices to her faith and consistency in that respect. The course of her army on land does not seem to require any enforcement of extreme belligerent claims in that quarter, as against neutrals the analogous privileges of the Legation were, upon several occasions, successfully asserted by this Government during the late war between Brazil and Hevallies on one side, and Paraguay on the other.

Mr. Washburne, United States Minister, applied for a permit to take him through the hostile lines to Assuncion, his destination. His application, though at first rejected, was finally granted. An application was subsequently made for leave for General McMahon, his successor, to pass the same lines, and for the vessel which carried him to bring back Mr. Washburne. This, also, though first refused, was ultimately granted. There is reason, it is believed, the course taken by this government on those occasions was approved of by other governments, it is probable that other governments would sanction the claim of the United States in this case.

[Signed,] HAMILTON FISH.

CUBA.

Negroes Murder a German Merchant —Negroes Garroted for Robbery, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, December 10.—Five negroes robbed Mr. Oberhauer, a German merchant here buying tobacco for some New York houses. Yesterday afternoon Oberhauer struck one of the negroes, whereupon he plunged a knife into his abdomea. The robbers escaped. Oberhauer died at noon to day. The house of Fuentos & Co., through the Prussian Consul, offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. The government is also making efforts with the same object.

DeRodas ordered two negroes who robbed a lady here last week and were found guilty, to be garroted. The sentence will be executed to-morrow.

Cristobal Mazzona, ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was executed at Puerto Principe. One hour before he was shot he wrote a letter to his countrymen, the original of which is here, advising them to lay down their arms and stop the useless effusion of blood. This act would inflict no dishonor on them. He hopes his life will be the last that will be sacrificed.

Rev. L. A. Holt, an Universalist clergyman, residing in Belvidere, Illinois, was arrested at the railroad depot in Aurora yesterday, for an outrageous exposure of his person in the ladies' waiting room, when it was well filled with persons of both sexes. He was taken before a city magistrate and fined $50. There was a strong disposition on the part of the gentlemen present to lynch the reverend offender but counsels prevailed. The conduct of this man is a mystery, as he had hitherto borne a good reputation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

SENATE: Bills Introduced—To Prevent Assessment of Money on Government Clerks and Employees—To Provide for Voting for President, Vice-President and Members of Congress by Ballot—Resolutions in Reference to the Bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati.

HOUSE: Bill to Reduce Internal Revenue Taxes—Memorial of Cincinnati Chambers of Commerce—The Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1870.

Bills were introduced and laid on the table as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—To prevent the assessments of money upon government employees for political and other purposes.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any head of department, Collector of Customs or Internal Revenue, or other government officer to receive, or knowingly, fail to prohibit any such assessment, and any employees paying such assessment shall be dismissed from office and be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. It also forbids, under the same penalties, any importer, broker, agent or other person from making, to any government official or employee, or member of his family, directly or indirectly, any present, gratuity, reward or compensation for any service promised or rendered in connection with the duties of his office.

Mr. MORTON—Providing that all elections for President, Vice President and member of Congress, shall be by ballot.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to Mr. Trumbull, explained that the bill was intended to apply to Kentucky, and perhaps one or two other States, where elections were *viva voce* and not by ballot.

remaining as at the last session. A new committee on the Levees of the Mississippi, consisting of Messrs. Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer was appointed. Various bills upon the table were then distributed among the committees.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 1:45, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To reduce the internal taxes and providing that no duty shall be imposed upon any succession which was vested on possession or expectancy, prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue Bill of July 13, 1866, but no reclamation to be allowed when any such duty has been already paid.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. TERRY—Relative to the public building for a Postoffice and United States Courts at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. ORTH gave notice that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would next Monday call the attention of the House to the report on Paraguayan affairs for final consideration.

Mr. STEVENS presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the present plan, as obstructing the navigation of the Ohio River, and praying for early action to require a modification of the plan.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, the House agreed, 94 to 92, to adjourn over from to-day, until Monday.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the tariff bill and internal revenue bill of last session were taken from the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill, granting land now occupied by the Allegheny Arsenal to the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of a park.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to reverse and consolidate the postal laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth, just before adjournment yesterday abolishing the franking privilege.

Er. POTTER advocated the amendment as one which would put a stop to the existing abuses of the franking privilege without preventing the publication of official documents.

Mr. VAN WYCK opposed the amendment as retaining the privilege in the most objectionable feature—the publication of documents of no general interest, and incumbering the mails with them, and as taking out of the Treasury $6,000 every session, to be paid to members for their own private correspondence.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. FARNSWORTH advocated and explained the amendment. He said stamps for Senators and Members would not go into their possession, but would remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, who would be responsible for their proper use. Its effect would be to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege which was mainly through the counterfeiting of the Members' autographs. Stamps could be used nowhere else than in Washington, and there would be no opportunity for counterfeiting. He believed it useless to enact a simple abolition of the franking privilege, for it would not be agreed to by the Senate, and the question would be, at the close of the session, in the same condition that it now is.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment as preserving all that was odious and liable to abuse in the franking privilege as it existed.

Mr. HILL opposed the amendment, and insisted on a pure and simple abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. COBURN sustained the amendment, except that section of it allowing Senators and members one hundred dollars each for their own correspondence.

Mr. WOOD opposed the amendment which was simply a mode of transferring the power of abuse from the members themselves and the Executive Department.

Kate Garrett, *alias* Ada James, a woman of the town, was found sitting on a chair on the piazza of Angelo Morrell's saloon, on Main street, Memphis, on Sunday morning, dead, with a frightful gash in her breast. Three men, named Sullivan, Savage and Elvets, who accompanied her there have been arrested as her murderers.

The Post's Prospectus.

That able Democratic journal, the Pittsburgh POST, is out with a flourishing prospectus for 1871. It is margined entirely with roosters, which seem to be loudly crowing over the late Democratic victories. THE POST is one of the most influential and ablest newspapers in the country, and merits the support of every Democrat in the western section of the State. Its blows at Radicalism are hard and are telling fearfully in the ranks of that now demoralized organization.—*Belfonte Democratic Watchman.*

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A Few Thoughts on the Subject—What We do Need—The Causes of a Decline in Our Public Schools.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE POST:—I am in favor of one kind of it; that is to say, of compelling teachers to educate their pupils, and compelling Directors to make the teachers do their duty in this respect. For the want of this kind of compulsory education I have had to withdraw my children from the Ward School and send them to a private school. The consequent expense is heavy, but what signifies expense compared with the loss of the precious time of youth, and the want of a thorough education.

Let us compare the daily routine in our city ward schools with the good, old fashioned schools, both public and private, in which the men of the present day were educated, and in which the children of the country districts far enough away to be out of reach of city influences, are yet being educated.

Our ward school takes in at nine, and after nearly half an hour is spent in useless ceremonies, a lesson or two is superficially recited. Much of the time is spent in drill, prescribed gestures, and singing. Singing is a favorite performance with the teacher, as it costs no mental effort; then comes a recess of an hour or so, and in the afternoon another formal lesson or two, *sung* or *chanted;* the whole procedure being interspersed with lectures by the teacher. Teachers like to hear themselves lecture on moral platitudes; it is easy, and has a show of wisdom, and some even imagine that the pupils listen to them and remember what they say. But two o'clock soon comes, and the school is dismissed. This is the ordinary routine of a regular working day in school, but at least one day in the week is entirely devoted to some special hobby of the teacher; and more holidays are conjured up than may be found in a saints' calendar. On these days there is no school of course; it matters not whether the occasion of the holiday has any reference to the time or employment of children or not. Thus five hours of each day, and as few days in the year as are possible are spent in casting an educational shadow upon the rising generation. The youth are compelled to attend school about twice as long as they ought for the same amount of education, if the schools were earnestly conducted; and the pupils under this system are generally unable when they leave school to read a paragraph in a newspaper intelligibly, or do a common sum in arithmetic. If intended for business pursuits they must go through another educational course in penmanship and arithmetic at some commercial college.

Before the common school system became vitiated by placing it entirely under official control, and excluding all influence and power of parents and guardians, it was quite a different affair; and in country districts it is a different affair yet. The country school means business. It *takes in* at eight and dismisses at four, allowing but an hour's recess at noon, and thus giving *seven* hours attention to tuition instead of five; and whilst the pupils are *in school* they are kept at work, work which is capable of making them apt and thorough scholars, and energetic thinkers. Each one, so to speak, is kept *hammering away* at his or her lesson, whether in reading, writing or arithmetic, until it is thoroughly mastered. There is no time spent in meaningless lectures or swinging or gymnastics and other frivolities. The pupils thus taught, know something of what they have studied, and those of them who come to the city to seek employment are preferred by business men, and obtain situations where the spoiled children of city schools are rejected.

No wonder, indeed, that parents are inclined to withdraw their children from the public schools, and no wonder that those religiously inclined are establishing *parochial* schools. The Catholics are not alone in this. The Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Methodists and others are all busily engaged in establishing their respective parochial schools, not so much to teach the children their respective creeds, as in order to afford in some degree a more thorough elementary education in less time than is now attainable in our city public schools. B.

OHIO NEWS.

THEY are finding lead ore in Jefferson County.

A ZANESVILLE darkey bet ten dollars he could drink a quart of Dresden whisky. The wager was promptly paid to his widow.

JIM BOYER, a negro, dropped dead, apparently, while engaged in butchering, at St. Clairsville, on Monday morning. On Tuesday morning his body was still warm and sweating.

THERE is a great scarcity of water in Crawford county in consequence of the dry weather of the past season. Able Dewalt, Esq., has a well which was dug thirty-five years ago, and it is now dry for the first time.

ALLIANCE is in a fever of excitement over the failure of some of their best houses. One house is reported with $225,000 liabilities and small amount of assets. Salem will lose about $50,000, Canton $15,000, Carrollton $2,000, Leetonia $800, and the rest is mostly in Alliance.

THE Bucyrus *Forum* says: A friend informs us that a sewing machine agent in Crestline by the name of Samuel Ewens, went from there to Cleveland recently, ostensibly to collect some bounty money, and that he has never been heard of since. Mr. Ewens is reported to have been an excellent man in every sense, and it is supposed that he has been murdered for his money. It is a most mysterious affair.

GUERNSEY COUNTY is having a carnival of crime. Burglaries and attempts at highway robbery are of frequent occurrence. The mail omnibus on the National road was stopped a few nights since, but the plucky driver frighted his assailanss off. Dr. Wall, of Cambridga, was ordered to halt while riding along the road at night, but instead of halting, rode the faster, and escaped.

THOMAS RYAN, a tinner, while at work on the tower of the new schooi building in Niles last week, suddenly slipped and fell upon the roef and thence to the ground. He alighted in a sitting posture upon a heap of sand, which is all that saved him from being dashed to atoms.

THE *Patriot*, of New Lisbon, says that quite a sensation was created last Friday, by a constable named John McGhaney, of Beaver county, Pa., with a warrant issued by a justice of the peace of Beaver Falls, for the arrest of Geo. Veon, charged with the abduction of Mrs. Mary Laccellette, wife of John Laccellette, of that place. George had looked upon the handsome Mary and loved her. Mary reciprocated the passion and left her husband. Hence the arrest. A young attorney in town told the parties that the Pennsylvania officer could not hold them, and accordingly they left. The Constable has gone to see his mother.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A MAN named Joseph Smith, employed as a laborer on the new building of the Variety works, in course of erection on Diamond street, while filling his hod with brick yesterday, was struck with a brick, which accidentally fell from the top of the building, striking him on the shoulder. Mr. Smith is unable to work in consequence of his injuries, but we are informed no bones are broken.

Railroad Accident.

About three o'clock, on Sunday morning an accident happened to a young man named Thomas Williams an employee of the Pittsbusgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. It appears that he was engaged in shifting trains in the yard of that company, and by some mishap was caught between two cars, an iron bolt striking him below the knee, badly shattering the bone. He was removed immediately to his boarding house on Washington avenue, where Drs. Kirker and Buchanan attended him. They report the injuries as of a very sericus character, but hope to get the unfortunate man through without his having to suffer an amputation of the injured limb.

Mortuary.

Accident, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; asthma, 1; compression of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; disease of the liver, 1; diptheria, 1; scarlet fever, 6; typhoid fever, 2; lung fever, 1; inflammation of lungs, 4; inflammation of peritoneum, 2; inflammation of stomach, 3; marasmus, premature birth, 3; Unknown, 3.

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	4	From 40 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	6	" 40 to 50	4
" 2 to 5	7	" 50 to 60	6
" 5 to 10	2	" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15	1	" 70 to 80	1
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	
" 20 to 30	1	" 90 to 100	

Males, 21; Females, 18; White, 38; Colored, 1; Total, 39.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

TWICE MARRIED.

The Lost Mrs. Timby—She Meets Her Husband and is Married to Him for the Second Time.

We have from time to time, during the past few weeks, been called upon to mention the name of Mrs. Timby, a woman who disappeared from her home in Beaver county some time since. Subsequently, she was discovered by some of the Mayor's police in the house of Mr. Fleming, on Fifth avenue. Her husband, who had been anxiously looking for her, learned of her discovery, and yesterday visited the Mayor's office for the purpose of taking her to Beaver. On being confronted by her husband she positively refused to accompany him to Beaver, on the ground that they were never married. It became evident that the poor woman was not exactly in her right mind. As a last resort to get her to go home with her husband she was asked if she would marry him. To this she readily consented, and in the presence of several witnesses the twain were united for the second time, and the usual certificates were made out. Mrs. Timby grasped hers triumphantly, and maintained that her husband should never leave her again. Mr. and Mrs. Timby subsequently departed for their Beaver county home, evidently well pleased with each other.

A Friendly Call, and What was Said.

It is human nature to tell our friends of our ailments. We all do it, expecting sympathy. Sympathy is a great comfort to invalids. When we have recovered, too, we are fond of talking of the medicines that relieved us. This is a good trait in our humanity. It shows that we are grateful for the benefits received.

The other day Mrs. E. Sutcliff, the well known teacher of crayon painting, whose atelier is in Court street, Brooklyn, was visited by a lady pupil, who had been absent from her class nearly a month. "What has been the matter?" said Mrs. S., "Have you been sick?" "Very;" was the reply. "What complaint?" "Dyspepsia. I thought I should have died." "Ah! and what did the doctors do for you?" said Mrs. S. "Nothing," responded the lady. "A gentleman friend," she continued, with a tell-tale blush, "induced me to try Plantation Bitters, and you see the result: "I am perfectly well!" This conversation occurred in Mrs. Sutcliff's studio, and it is here given as she relates it, word for word.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

A New Triumph of Practical Science—Aliment from the Rocks.

All objections to the universal use of the alimentary Sea Mosses as a portion of the dietary of the civilized world, have, it seems, been happily removed by the discovery of a new process of preparing them for culinary purposes. There never was a time when the "Food Question" was a more vital question with the masses than it is now, and we therefore regard this discovery as particularly opportune, not to say Providential.

The Irish Moss or Carrageen, and the Iceland and Norwegian Mosses, have long been known to contain a larger amount of nutritive gelatine, in proportion to their bulk and weight, than any other vegetable product of the sea or land; but the seeming impossibility of entirely purifying them from all extraneous matter, and rendering them agreerble as an element of food, has hitherto excluded them, in a great measure from our bill of fare. This apparent impossibility has been overcome—experimental science overcomes almost every obstacle now-a-days—and Irish Moss, purified, concentrated, and rendered an absolute luxury, as Sea Moss Farine, will here after be quoted as a food staple in the markets of the world.

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24-1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is tho best.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Suggestions for the Winter Management of Stock—Affairs of the Farm, Household and Kitchen.

WINTERING CALVES.

Calves should have a place by themselves, where they can enjoy their food undisturbed by older animals. A good shed is indispensable; good early cut hay and free access to good water are equally important. Straw or leaves for bedding should not be overlooked. Now, if you will visit them once or twice a day, always with regularity, with a quart apiece, if twice a day, of finely chopped carrots, you will be pretty sure to find them glad to see you, and ready for rations. We give the carrot preference because experience has shown us that for a calf it has no equal. Regularity is more important with a calf than older animals, though it pays on all. With these provisions we have scarcely failed in keeping our number as good in the spring as in the fall. We have used a stable, but prefer a good yard and shed with a place where they cannot get on the food with their feet.

WINTER BITS FOR HORSES.

There is an absolute cruelty in putting a frosted bit into a horse's mouth, every time it is put in, it freezes the flesh, and repeated several times the horse's mouth becomes sore and finally ulcerates. This condition of the mouth causes the horse to refuse to eat and the injury that done to him is a loss of many dollars to his owner. If there was no way of preventing this there might be some excuse, but as it is, the act of putting a frosted bit into a horse's mouth is simply barbarous. The use of leather or rubber mouth pieces does away with the whole difficulty at a trifling expense. These mouth pieces can be made wholly of leather or they may be made of iron, and leather or rubber covered. Ordinary mouth pieces may be covered with leather; for this purpose use light bridle leather, draw it over the iron wet so that the edges come together, but not to lap, channel so as to allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the leather, cover not only the mouth piece but also as much of the cheek piece as will be likely to touch the flesh.

In order to give greater strength to these bits, a small chain is sometimes put in at first, and afterward covered with leather as we have described. Plain rings with an eye are made for this purpose. The soft rubber mouth pieces are made of tubular rubber slipped over the iron mouth piece before the check piece is inserted. The hard rubber mouth piece, made in the same manner as rubber mountings, also makes a durable and good winter bit. The coating of rubber being very thin enlarges the mouth piece but very little, and prevents any injurious effects from the frost in the iron.

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP.

This disease consists in a peculiar inflammation of the muscles of the body, legs and feet, and is usually caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes shifts from one foot to another, occasionally degenerating into a slow or chronic form, and attacking the sinews, ligaments and joints, as well as the muscles. The neck and loins are the parts most frequently attacked, either separately or combined. The former affection causes the head to be crossed in a bent position, and the latter produces considerable stiffness and weakness of the loins.

The treatment should consist in removing the animal to a comfortable place, giving an active purgative, such as two ounces of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether.

A stimulant, such as hartshorn and oil, or opodeldoc, should be well rubbed over the affected part; and if the disease assumes a chronic form, a seton should be inserted near the part.

TO RENOVATE PASTURE LANDS.

That able agricultural journal, the *Ohio Farmer*, published at Cleveland, gives the following mode for renovating pasture lands which have been run down by close grazing or otherwise:

First. By an entire change from cows to sheep, and from sheep to cows again, every few years, retaining, of course, a cow or two for family use. But this is not generally a profitable mode, for when a dairy of well chosen cows is sold, it requires considerable risk and expense to establish it again.

Second. Renovation may be done and the cows kept upon the farm without great expense, but it will require considerable labor and care. Keep the cows upon the pasture night and day as much as possible during the summer season, and in winter fodder hay upper the poorest spot, when the ground and weather will admit of it. It is best to feed in the morning, turning the cows from the stable before giving them anything to eat excepting grain. This will greatly improve grass land, but we would not advise farmers to practice it except when the weather is clear and the ground frozen, so that no feed may be lost.

Third. And perhaps the best mode is to save all the manure possible by scraping the cow yard, the use of muck, composting, etc., and top-dressing portions each year in the fall, and giving them a good harrowing as soon as the ground will do in the spring, at the same time stocking with a few quarts of timothy and white clover seed. Seed from the barn floor, sown in the chaff, is as good as any.

RASPBERRIES.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says that in the raising of raspberries the location, soil and culture have all to do with success; mine have never winter killed, but should they, a good late crop may be maintained, for they produce from the new growth as well as from the old. I consider it one of the most profitable small fruits grown; strawberries, blackberries and white currants next.

SUBSOILS AND SUBSOILING.

When the subsoil is loose and leachy, consisting of an excess of sand or gravel, thereby allowing the too ready escape of moisture and the soluble portions of manures, the subsoil plow is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious. In this case, the surface soil should be somewhat deeped by the addition of vegetable manures, so as to afford a greater depth, through which they must settle before they can get beyond the reach of the roots; and the supply of moisture is thereby much augmented. It is better, however, to keep lands of this character in wood, or permanent pasture. They are, at best, ungrateful soils, and make a poor return for the labor and manure bestowed upon them.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, December 15, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather, though not cold, is anything but pleasant. The locked for coal boat rise is now almost a fixed fact, and should it come in sufficient volume to carry away all the "black diamonds" ready for shipment, our friends below will not need to fear a short supply of winter fuel. It will also have a happy effect upon the January settlements. The late advance in sugars is still maintained, and, as we have intimated, there is little prospect of any reduction before the middle of the coming month, the Southern refineries being closed for repairs. Trade generally is reported fair for the season. The flour market is a firm one, holders being content with the situation, and unwilling to make concessions to effect sales, whilst buyers take no more than will barely suffice for present wants. Bacon—New is in limited supply; but will be forthcoming in a few days—prime cured and smoked bacon not being the work of a day nor an hour. The produce and local markets are well supplied, and sales are made at living rates.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours. They will be found useful for reference: Hogs, dressed, 95 head; bulk meat, 7,170 pieces; butter, 53 packages; oats, 487 sacks; rye, 187 sacks; barley, 905 sacks, wheat, 983 sacks; corn, 642 sacks; cheese, 128 boxes; apples, 140 bbls; flour, 1,221 bbls.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off since our last report. 100 barrels were received. The market was firm with a fair demand; sales ranged from $2 50@3 00 per barrel for medium, and $3 25@3 50 for choice lots.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In fair demand; sales of new sugar cure hams at 13@20c; shoulders, 12@c; mess pork, $20 00@21 00 per barrel; mince meat, 14@14½c per pound.

WHISKY—Market not very active; sales of Highwines at 95c; common, rectified, 98c; proof, rectified, $1 05; rye and corn, mixed, $1 60@1 70 per gallon; old Monongahela, $3 50@4 00 per gallon as per age and quality.

SAPOLIA—In fair demand with sales at $6 50 per gross.

SALT—sales by the car load at $1 60@1 70; by retail at the usual advance.

RICE—Carolina, 7½@8c per pound.

BUTTER—The increase in the receipts has weakened the market very materially; dealers are offering lower figures, still no decline has been established; sales of fair to medium at 20@24c; choice rod for table use, 26@30c per pound.

BEANS—In good supply; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging at $1 75@2@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales were reported at 5@6@6½c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; with more sellers than buyers; the asking rates were $5@5 50 per cwt., as to quality.

BEESWAX—In fair demand, with sales at 20@ 30c per pound.

CHEESE—In ample supply; we can report sales at 8@9c per pound.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50; Phoenix, $2 50@2 75 per pound.

COAL—In ample supply with sales of eastern and Connellsville at $5@5 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands white at 20c in a jobbing way and 20@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are uncertain, ranging from $11 00@12 00; 16 00@18 00 per bbl, the latter for selected Bells.

DRESSED HOGS—The market contains a fair supply with a fair demand; we continue to report sales at $7 75@8 00 per cwt.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply in the market is a good one; sales of Western Reserve, 14@14½; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Goshen, 16@16½c; New York Goshen 16@17c; Sweitzer, 18@19c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for the new crop is improving; sales of Peaches, quarters 8@8½c; halves 11@12c; Apples 6½@7½c; sliced 8½@9c per pound.

EGGS—Market very unsettled; sales were made at a variety of prices; fresh ones were scarce and prices steadily maintained at 31@32c; pickled are selling at 29@30c per dozen.

LARD—The market continues steady, with a fair inquiry; in regard to prices we have no changes to record; the receipts were not large. Wheat—the mills and the leading operators are paying the following prices: White, $1 33@1 33@ 1 35; red winter, $1 25@1 26@1 27 per bushel. Oats are without change, but there were fair sales on wharf and from depot at 45@46c; store, 46@50c. Corn—demand fair with liberal sales; 1,200 bushels from first hands, ear, at 65c; sales of 2,500 bushels, to arrive, at 64@65c; shelled is held at 66@68c. Rye—holders still refuse to give way; the asking rates were 80@85c, with light transactions. Barley finds prices unsettled, that we omit quotations; market well supplied.

HAY—The market contains a good supply; we are reported sales from wagon at $12, 14@18.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair inquiry for standard brands, and a sufficient stock on hand to meet the demand. Sales of Minnesota of western flour, spring wheat, $5 75@6 25, in bbls; $5 50@6 00, in sacks; red winter, $6@6 50, in bbls; white wheat, $6 75@7 00, in bbls; $6 50@6 75, in sacks.

RYE FLOUR—We note small sales at $5 25@5 50 per cwt.

LARD OIL—Market well supplied; sales No. 1 at $1 12, and No. 2, 75@75c per gallon.

ONIONS—Market well supplied; dull at $2 50@3 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing with an active demand; we can report sales of peach blows at $1 00@1 15 for prime.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, December 15, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday, at least the crude market, was firmer with a slight advance in prices for certain deliveries. The largest enquiry was for this month to close up contracts. The general impression is that prices have touched bottom at last.

CRUDE.

The market at the close was firm at the following: Spot, 93c; December 93c; s. o., first six months 1871, 9c bid and 9¼c wanted.

SALES.

2,000 bbls spot	9¼c
1,000 bbls spot	9¼c
2,000 bbls spot	9 3-16

REFINED.

The market yesterday was firm, although dealers were still apart in their views. We quote nominally as follows: December 22½c; January and February 22½c; March 23½c; April to June 23¾c; May to July 24½c; April to August 24¾c.

DISPATCHES.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Upon Lower Creek $3 25 was bid for regardless, with sellers at $3 30@ $3 35. Upper Creek $3 65 was the ruling bid, with sellers generally asking $3 70.

SALES.

2,500 bbls upper creek	$3 10
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 07½
850 bbls upper creek	3 05
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,420 bbls upper creek	3 00
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbl lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity	3 45

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
Tuesday, November 13, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather still continues dark, raw and chilly, rendering outdoor business anything but pleasant. The run of stock was light all around, and prices were a shade better.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table, showing the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week was handed to us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.	Cars.	CATTLE.	Cars.
S. Kronse	2	S. Keefer	1
Marks & Bro	1	Mitt Varner	2
S. Lowenstin	1	Holmes, L. & Co	1
E. Katz	1	John Fry	1
J. J. Gray	1	Baldwin, S. & Co	1
D. L. Cole	1	J. Zigler	1
J. G. Young	1	G. Emerick	2
Greenwald & Kahn	3	Geo. Keller	1
Needy & Bro	1	Prepaid	5
Shamberg & H	1		
Total			31
Last week			46

HOGS.	Cars.		Cars.
R. R. Elliott	1	P. M. Snyder	1
Total			2
Last week			6

SHEEP.			
W. Wernitz	4	W. A. Hamilton	2
Total			6

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities went into effect on Monday, the 5th inst., and is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 50c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore 45c per 100 pounds, and by the car as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

The rates charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 40c per 100 lbs.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was extremely light, which added to the advanced rate of freights, caused an advance of about 4½c per cwt. Below we give sales of a number of the leading dealers:

SALES.

Elliott offered and sold 5 head at $6 00@6 50.

Adams made sale of 11 head common to fair at $5 25@5 75.

Byers & Keefer sold 44 head mixed cattle at $5 50@7 50.

S. & J. Shamberg sold 88 head Chicago mixed stock at $4 50@7 00.

Marks & Bro. disposed of 97 head at $5 00@7 50.

Shamberg & Hass sold 21 head Chicago mixed steers and heifers at $5 25@6 62.

J. H. Needy made sale of an extra fine lot of 14 head at $6@6.

M. Krouse sold 20 head at $6@6 75.

P. Hartman sold 37 head Chicago cattle at $6 22@ $7.

Milt Verner sold 37 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at $5 50@6 50.

Rosthchi ds & Zeigler made sale of 65 head at $5 @6 75.

Wilson & Hart sold 18 head Ohio and Washington county common at $5@5 50.

W. Campbell sold 20 head Washington county common stock at $5@5 40.

S. Keefer made sale of 20 head Chicago medium to fair at $5 50@7 25.

S. Rosenstein sold 30 head Chicago steers at $5 20 @6 75.

Hazlewood & Blackseock sold a lot of Ohio mixed steers and heifers at $4 50@7.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was also light and prices a shade higher. George Emerick & Co., made sale of a lot of 200 at $6 75@7 50 per cwt. George Elliot disposed of 59 head at an average of $6 80.

SHEEP.

Good sheep were scarce; common to fair were more plentiful, and sold all the way up from 90c to $8 per head. Messrs. Neely & McMillon made sale of 500, in lots, at from $1 25@1 60 per head: J. Drum sold 200 common at $1 65 per head; scalawags could be had for 90c@$1 per head.

MILCH COWS.

We heard of no sales, but they are worth from $35 to $75.

HORSES AND MULES.

No sales reported—all shipped to the Eastern markets.

TEXAS CATTLE.

The Abilene *Chronicle* of a late date says: "The shipment of Texas cattle from this point is about over for the season. We hear of a few herds yet to be sent forward, but ten days more will see the last of the droad horns until next May. The trade of the past season has exceeded all expectations, and will be larger next year."

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
SATURDAY, December 10, 1870. }

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Yardmaster, C. B. Martin, report the following as the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, received during the week ending Saturday, December 10:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	100	Hogs	175
Sheep	50	Mules	8
Horses	17		
Total			440
Last week			473

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff, to eastern cities, went into effect on Monday last, and is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 50 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 50 cents per 100 pounds, and by the car as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	99 00	81 00

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

	Per 100.
To New York	50c.
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Baltimore	40c.
To Dunkirk	37½c.
To Cleveland	27½c.
To Toledo and Detroit	25c.

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

	lbs.
Double deck cars of hogs, per car	21 000
Single deck cars of hogs, per car	14 000
Cattle, per car	18 000
Double deck cars of sheep, per car	18 000
Single deck cars of sheep, per car	14 000
Horses, per car	20 000

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was not quite up to that of last week, still it was considered heavy. The market was not an active one, and prices ruled lower at the close of the week, with a dull prospect for the incoming week. There were, however, but few cattle left over. Following were the ruling rates of the market at the close: Extra, Philadelphia, $6 90@7 25; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200, $6 50@6 90; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 00; stock steers 800 to 1,000, $4 00@4 50.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs were heavy, and they sold briskly at about the same figures ruling in the early part of the week. In the event of the weather becoming cooler a brisk trade in hogs is anticipated for the coming weeks. Following were the ruling rates: Extra Philadelphia, $6 75@7; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6@6 22; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 80@6 75; rough to common and light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

SHEEP

Were in plentiful supply, and sold rather heavy at quotations. There are those, however, who think the prospect for the coming week is fair. We give the following as the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, 5@5½c; fair to good, 75 to 80 lbs, 4½@5c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 12; footrot and scalawags, by the head, 50@$1 00.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

No sales reported. Good milch cows are worth from $35 00 to $75 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, December 14, 1870. }

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on Monday last, 40c per cwt is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45@50c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since Saturday last was fair, but they sold rather slow, with an indifferent prospect for the remainder of the week. The quality thus far has been good—better than usual. The following were the ruling rates of the market at the close to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 00@8 00; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300, $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5@6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs was very heavy, and the market was a dull one, none going above the bid. During the early part of the week hogs went off briskly, but it is the opinion of dealers that the present prices will not be maintained at the close of the week. We give the closing sales of the market as follows: Extra, Philadelphia, $6 90; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 80; good to pr me, New York, 180 to 220, $6 75; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50.

The stock of sheep offered was light, and sold rather more briskly, the prospect for the balance of the week looking favorable. A few of the good lots sold as high as 7c per cwt. The run of all kinds of stock was very heavy to-day. Below are the ruling figures for sheep:

Good to prime, 86 to 90 lbs	4½@5¼c
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	3½@4 c
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 @3½c
Foot rot and scalawags by the head	@1 50@2 00.

MILCH COWS.

No sales, but worth from $35 to $75, as per milking qualities.

HORSES AND MULES.

No sales reported—all shipped to the eastern markets.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—low grades scarce and wanted; superfine winter, $4 15@4 25; double extra, $4 90; family winter, 6 10@7 25. Wheat heavy; No. 2 red winter, $1 25@1 27. Corn firm for higher grades; mixed, 46@46; yellow, 46@48c—all bulk. Oats dull but unchanged; 36c on track; 38½@39c in warehouse. Barley dull at 85c for choice. Rye firm at 75c. Highwines firm at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee firm at 20@21½ for prime to choice. Sugar firm at 9@11¾c. Molasses quoted at 60@70c—plantation. Provisions easier; pork—more offering; $18 75@19 for bulk shoulders; 7c for do sides; clear rib, 10c; do clear, 10¾c; loose sold at 6c; shoulders, 9c; hams, 9½c; bacon sides—clear rib, 13½c; do clear, 14c. Lard quiet at 12c. Choice hogs lower at $5 75@6 20. Bulk sales at $6@ 6 10. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Tobacco—sales of 64 hhds at $5 50@7 50 for common to good lugs; $8 75@34 00 for low leaf to medium bright wrapper. Bagging, firm at 27@28c. Cotton, dull and weak; middling at 13¾c. Flour, quiet but firm at $5 25. Grain, quiet and steady. Hogs are inactive, drovers asking $5 37 for choice, and packers not buying; closed very dull at $5 30; killed to-day 5,510 head. Provisions, quiet but firm. Mess pork, $19 50; bulk shoulders, 7c; bulk sides, clear rib, 10½c; do clear, 10¾c; lard, in tierces, 12c; in kegs, 14c. Bacon—shoulders, 11½c; clear rib sides, 14c; clear sides, 14½c. Whisky advanced to 88c.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Flour, steady at $5 20@6 10 for shipping grades. Wheat, firm; new spring, $1 39@1 40; red amber, $1 44@1 47. Rye, dull and declined at 6@85c. Corn, dull and declined; No 1 mixed, 73@75c. Pork, quiet and unchanged. Beef and cut meats, unchanged. Bacon, firm. Lard, for December and January at 12½@ 12¾c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 32@33c; denied, 21@30c per dozen.

METALS.

Manufactured copper, steady; Ingot, dull at 22¼ @22½c; Lake iron, Scotch pig, 34@36c; United States pig, dull and heavy at 30@32c; bar, unchanged; Russia and sheet, 16½@16c in gold; Nails, scarce and firm at 4¾@4½c for cut; 5¾@6c clinched, and 23@23c for horse-shoe per pound.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 14.—Exchange unchanged. Flour: extra spring quiet at $4 25@5 25. Wheat—No 2, spring opened dull but closed and 1c higher at $1 05@1 06¾ cash, closing with buyers at the outside figures; this afternoon the market was active at $1 06¾. Corn—No 2 mixed firmer, closing at 47½c for new. Oats—No. 2 dull and quiet, closing at 33¼@33½c. Rye—No 2 dull at 67@67½c. Barley: No 2 opened at 73½c, and closed dull at 72c. Highwines at 85½@86c for iron bound. Provisions, steady and fairly active. Mess Pork, $18 @18 25. Lard, 11½c. Dressed Hogs, quiet at 7c; live, active at $5 90@6 25. Cattle, fairly active and firmer.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14c. Flour and Grain unchanged and dull. Groceries steady. Oils dull and drooping. Eggs firm and advanced to 34c. Butter firm and scarce; fresh 25@30c. Cheese—demand good at full prices at 13½@15½c. Cloverseed quiet and weak at $10 00@10 25 on arrival and $10 50@10 75 from store. Timothy seed steady at $5 50@5 90. Flaxseed dull but unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $18 75.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, December 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—full prices asked but no demand; amber Michigan $1 21½; No 1 red Wabash; $1 24; No 2, $1 20½. Corn firm, but no demand; new high mixed 52c; new low mixed 49c; rejected 47c; yellow 54c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1, 44c; No 2, 42c; Michigan 43½c. Clover seed steady at $6 55. Hogs steady at $7 25@7 75, dividing on 200 pounds.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, December 14.—Flour steady. Wheat very dull; No 1 red winter $1 25, but at toe close was freely offered at $1 24. Corn steady at 56c. Oats dull and nominal at 47c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 90c; No. 2 at 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 85c@$1 15, the outside for very choice. Crude petroleum quiet at $4; refined quiet at 20c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Flour dull and unchanged; Ohio fancy at $7 25@8 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Indiana Red at $1 45. Rye dull but unchanged. Corn—Yellow at 73@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork at $20 00@20 25. Lard at 13c. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey firm at 92@93c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, December 14.—Flour, extra spring, unchanged. Wheat, No. 1, firmer at $1 05½; No. 2, $1 06. Oats, No. 2, 39c. Corn steady; new Shelled, 46c. Rye, No. 1, 70c. Barley, No. 2, 73c. Pressed hogs, $5 85@6 00. Mess pork dull at $17 00.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Flour, firm. Wheat firm; choice white at $1 75@1 85; common at $1 2@ $1 30. Corn—No. 1 White at 73c; yellow, 72c. Oats at 51@52c. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork at $24 50; sides, clear rib, 14c; lard, 13@13½c. Whisky at 93c.

Nashville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—Cotton dull; low middling, 13½c. Bulk meats—clear sides 11c; clear ribbed 10½c; rump pork 15c. Lard 12½@c. Hogs 5½ to 6c. Corn 70c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1@$1. Flour $4 50 to $6.

New Orleans Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling, 14½@14¾c.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—NEVILLE—In St. Louis, on the 8th inst., at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Mr. CHARLES W. COFFIN, of St. Louis, to Miss JOSEPHINE H. NEVILLE of Richmond.

LIST—GROSS—On Thursday, December 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. U. Anisely, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. LIST, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss ANNIE M. GROSS, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

RAY—RULPH—On Tuesday, December 8th, by Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, ROBERT H. RAY and Miss EMMA RULPH, both of Allegheny City.

HERRON—TOWAR—At the residence of the bride's mother, Allegheny city, Pa., on Tuesday evening, December 6th, by the Rev. Graney, D. D., Dr. C. D. HERRON, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss JENNIE TOWAR.

WEST—BRENNEMAN—On Thursday, December 8, by the Rev. Father Grace, JEROME S. WEST, of Mifflin township, to ALICE H., daughter of L. Brenneman, of this city.

BENDELL—HALE—On Thursday evening, December 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. F. Hartman, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, East Birmingham, H. F. BENDELL and MARIA HALE.

GLASS—BRAGDON—On Thursday evening, December 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James M. Swan, Mr. J. T. GLASS and Miss JENNIE M. BRAGDON, of Neville Island. No cards.

BOWER—FOSTER—In the Third Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, December 8th, by Rev. F. A. Noble, JOHN BOWER, of this city, and NELLIE F. FOSTER, of Dummerston, Vermont, sister of Mrs Noble, wife of the officiating minister.

DILLON.—On Saturday evening December 10th, 1870, at six o'clock, Mr. JAMES DILLON, in the 51st year of his age.

FRIEL—On Thursday, at ten a. m., Mrs. BARNEY FRIEL, aged thirty-one years.

JOPE—WILLIE, only child of Wm. P. T. and Augusta C. Jope, aged 4 years and 7 months.

DAVIS.—Yesterday (Sabbath) morning, PETER MOWRY, son of the late Joseph G. and Lydia E. Davis, in the fifth year of his age. Funeral at same time and place as above.

DAVIS—At 6¾ o'clock Saturday morning, Dec. 10th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LYDIA E. DAVIS, relict of the late Jos. G. Davis, aged 54 years.

MCINTOSH—On Saturday morning, December 10, MARGARET MCINTOSH, aged 77 years.

WILSON—On Friday evening, December 9, at Freedom, Pa., IDA V., daughter of R. L., and M. V. Wilson, aged 8 years, 9 months and 21 days.

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Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking place of all stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supercede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

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